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Species Accounts

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1975

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Road from IBP #1 N to Britton area, 3 km S of NARL, Point Barrow, Alaska

8 June

0930 went to IBP site #1 in truck w/ Connors, Pitelka, Schamel's. Temperature had been ~31° at 0845. Little but steady northerly wind. solid cloud cover w/ambient light levels on order of 2000 fc. We spread out around the Smithsonian in order to search for buffy, FAP heading off W, me onto platform on Smithsonian building, Connors SSW. After ~45 min of unsuccessful searching for buffy we returned to truck and headed down road to Britton Area. I photographed snow cover from roof of building – in the area W of this road there is a broad (~100–300 m) strip of heavily melted tundra, apparently so because of dust from road (changes insolation properties of snow). Thus by the road much of the snow has melted – there are extensive pools of water, much of it spotted with last years vegetation. There were less activity there this a.m. than last night – definitely fewer shorebirds calling, although within the vicinity of the building (~200 m radius) we could pick out several pairs. Pectorals have begun hooting. I'd first seen a displaying ♂ here on evening of 6 June. FAP watched it here this morning and says it has 2 ♀♀, one near the building + the other a considerable distance away, dividing its attention between both. Territorial ♂ semi-palm sandpipers were calling both N+S of road; I briefly watched one banded ♂ (see resighting chart) as it displayed, landing on top of a stake, calling continuously (see semipalm spp accent). FAP reported one fuscicollis and 2 prs of red phalaropes Pomarine jaegers displaying. Stopped partway along road between Smithsonian and Britton area to search ponds where last yr we'd seen fuscicollis; nothing except a banded longspur. At Britton area the 3 of us split up, FAP going off with movie camera, Connors with still camera. I watched the banded semipalm (RwyLr) (see pusilla spp. accent). 3 C. alba were in vicinity; Ch. semipalmatus calling overhead in intense aggressive display; Arenaria flying by calling, chasing one another. one baird'ii nearby. In this area there are a minimum three territorial ♂ semipalms, displaying actively and with ♀♀. White fronted geese passed overhead, as did one flock of old squaw. Jaegers patrolling. Lemming activity here is intense, it would appear. FAP estimates 5-10% of cover has been cut by winter lemmings, low in comparison to high years, but above the level of activity we have seen in other areas. As if to reinforce this observation, we consistently see jaegers here (this morning 5 when we drove out). Snowy owl has also been hunting here. Returned to base 1200.

9 June

0745 walked from NARL to Britton area ~1 km to west along road in order to finish details – grid which FAP and I began yesterday afternoon. Weather cool, ~32°; a slight wind from NE grew as the morning progressed until ~1130 it was becoming unpleasant. A thick haze also

J P Myers
1975

Journal

Britton Area, 1 km SE of NARL by road, Point Barrow, Alaska

9 June (cont'd) increased to the point where it looked convincingly like precipitation (frozen drizzle?). Immediately upon turning S along the road I found shorebirds: C. alba displaying, ♀ ruddy turnstones copulating, a Ch. semipalmatus finally w/ ♀, still displaying (~~[illegible]~~) and C. pusilla displaying (see spp. accnt). I then (0830) continued on to the area we had gridded yesterday in order to mark stakes. After two hrs, part of which time was spent chasing a RwyLr Oregon working back to camp. In the low area to the NE edge of the Britton area I saw one Tryngites, which landed briefly only to fly again, and displaying C. alba's again.

10 June 0900 ~~Myers~~ went to Britton area w/ FAP + PGC; ~~the~~ objective was to follow a banded semipalmated sandpiper recording its position at minute intervals. FAP was obtaining a measure of bird density (semipalm) over the entire area; PGC was to follow the mate of the banded bird, + I was following it (RwY; Lr; OSF+W) this process began at 0916 (see pusilla spp accnt for details). Windy morning (from NE) temp = 30° at 0830; after a morning snow shower the ponds have ice upon them. At the onset there was a snowy owl at the N end of the area, within 50 m of the grid; ~~one~~ 8 ♂ jaegers frequented the area during the morning (see pomarine jaeger ~~sp~~ sp. accnt). The results were disappointing: only 4-5 pusilla were in the area: RwyLr; RbyLr, a ♀ w/ RbyLr, and Rr, plus, perhaps, an unlocated ♀ of RwyLr. This incorporated the area from the FAA building to the N end of the Britton area. RwyLr's ♀ was either incubating and out of sight, or spooked off by the heavy # of jaegers using the area. Following data were complete until minute 50, when a road grader went by, at which point the followed bird flew ~250 m to the opposite end of its area + where I could not find it.

1321 - returned to Britton grid area w/ intent of following RwyLr again; however I was unable to locate it. I spent the rest of the afternoon in the vicinity of the IBP site #1 area taking microhabitat information ~~of~~ on pectorals, semipalms, dunlin, and red phalaropes.

Grid 2, N of Smithsonian Building, Pt Barrow, Alaska

11 June spent day in field w/ FAP placing grid in area W of road + N of Smithsonian building. Dimension: 500 × 500 m; 50 × 50 m subunits. Area is extensive low polygons plus, on western side, many small ponds. Heavy numbers of red phalaropes

JPMyers
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Journal

Grid 2, N of Smithsonian Building, 4km S of NARL by road, Barrow Alaska

11 June (cont'd) on which FAP recorded numbers. excess of ♂♂ apparent, much to his surprise. 2 prs of northern phalaropes, one by road all day, another flying over.

12 June 0900 reached grid 2 area in order to mark stakes. FAP came w/me in order to census the Grid 2 area. Weather conditions were normal → a moderate NE wind, heavy clouds, with flurries of driving snow. The ponds developed a sheet of ice during the night, which somehow makes walking more precarious, especially when, as is frequently the case, in addition to the surface ice there is a solid layer at the bottom of the pond. The gridded area is largely low center polygon with an expanse of ponds along the upper (western) reaches. It is bordered on the north by a low ridge, on the S by the smithsonian building area, and on the E by a road. There is sufficient open water so that occasional pairs of pintail and old squaws land. Since yesterday there have been numerous red phalaropes (~15 on the grid), as well as: Calidris melanotos (see sp.accnt); Calidris bairdii; C. alpina; Arenaria interpres, Pluvialis dominica, Stercorarius pomarinus (see sp.accnt), Calcarius lapponica and Plectrophenax nivalis. Occasionally a Nyctea flies over; they are nesting within 500 m of the grid. I finished marking at 1400 and walked back to NARL, first detouring to top of ridge W of Grid 2. The area up there is heavily polygonized (small high center polygons) with almost all troughs still filled with snow. Polygon tops are melted. Many pectorals (~15), both displaying ♂♂ and several small groups of ♀. Dunlins also displaying on top as were bairdii. Going north along ridge saw 2 Pluvialis dominica and one P. squatarola. Arenaria. In low center polygon area to north of grid the snow melt has not proceeded nearly so far as it has in the gridded area. Indeed there is almost no open water and less than 40% open ground. We returned to the gridded area during the evening in order for FAP to complete his census and for me to follow a ♂ pectoral (see sp.accnt.) I had some difficulty because of the poor weather (snowing, windy) and the great amount of activity. Found a phalarope nest (see sp.accnt). Returned to camp at 2100 hrs after 42 minutes of following

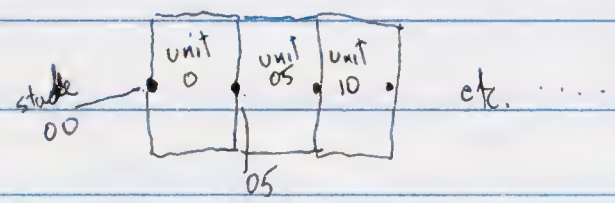
J P Myers
1975

Journal

Gasline Ridge, 3 Km SSE of NARL, Pt. Barrow Alaska

13 June

Layed transect 1 along gasline ridge from 0900-1145 with Pitelka. The transect begins at the northern end of the ridge, ~(51, 23) of the Connors coordinate system (see appended map). It extends SW along the ridge for 1000 m: a line of stakes is placed, 1 every 50 m, except after 500 m we bent the transect by ~20° to the east and placed a gap between stake 500A and 500B. Areas to be sampled are defined by the stakes:



The transect is almost entirely upon the ridge; unit 19 may be slightly off beyond the edge. The degree of polygonization varies somewhat, being especially strong in the 15-16-17 region. Returning along the transect we made a sample run (see transect record book)

totals: Calidris alpina 5 [including 1 pr] [plus 2 flying by]
C. melanotos 4♂ 7♀ [plus 1 flying over]
C bairdii 1 [plus 3 flying by]

We also were displayed to by a ♂ Nyctea - distraction display in the heavy polygon area around 16-17. Weather bright + glary during early morning. Snow cover along the ridge is still quite heavy with the troughs filled to their brims w/snow, even though there is H_2O melted beneath.

NE of Airstrip [(75, 88) region CCS], Pt Barrow, Alaska

Went w/ PG Connors during early afternoon to the leeward side of the spit NE of the airport in order to census an area which PGC had found this a.m. to be a lure w/ displaying bairdii. Restricted my count to the area E of the eskimo hunting camp but W of the ponds and the oil tanks. N-S I traversed ~500 m, bound by the oil tanks on the S and the end of tundra [becomes gravel] on the north. The area has numerous mounds, 5' high, which appear to be the remains of eskimo sod-whale bone huts. One tree sparrow. nothing else but bairdii - (see appendix).

Grid 2, Adjacent to Smithsonian building, 4 Km S of NARL by road, Barrow, Alaska

14 June

Began a.m. by working over stakes on grid (not again!) to make it more workable. FAP censused during that prime period, beginning at 9 a.m. See pusilla melanotos, + Phal. ful. spp. accents.

JPMyers
1975

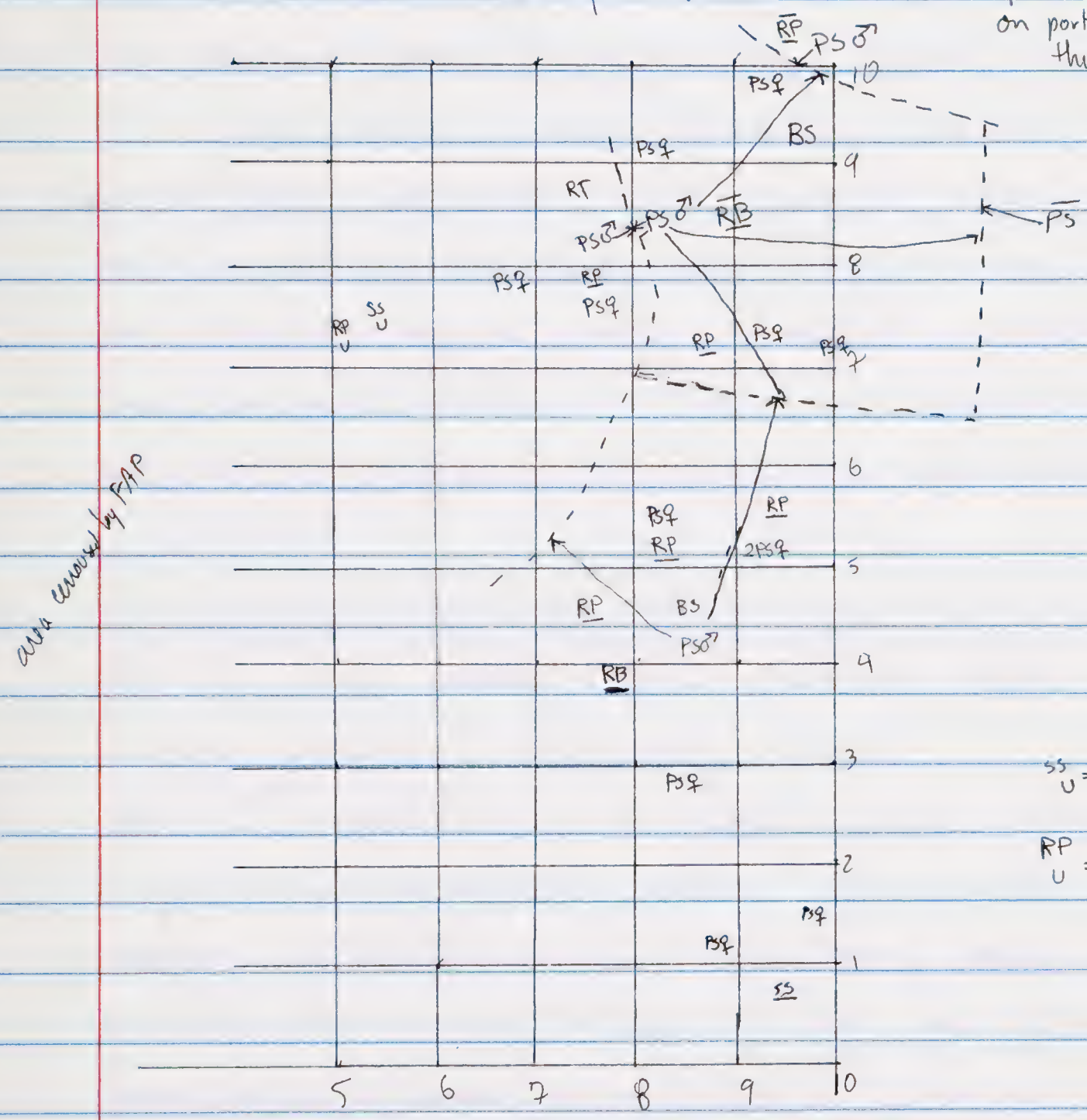
Journal

Grid 2, N of Smithsonian building, 4 km S of NARL, Ft Barrow, Alaska

14 June (cont'd)

after working with the stakes I then began at the (10,0) stake to census the grid: the plan was to help FAP finish before noon. See census data sheet (in Grid 2 notebook).

SUMMARY SHOWING # + distribution of shorebirds on portion of grid I censused this a.m.



SS = Semipalm. nest scrape

RP = RP nest scrape.

dotted lines indicate very approximate positions of PS♂ borders except where ♂♂ are shown beside border (i.e. (8,8) and (9,10) where the border positions are good.

totals on my section of grid
3 ♂ PS (plus 2 adjacent)
12 ♀ PS
4 RB (2 prs)
2 prs SS
7 BS
6 RP

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1975

Journal

Grid 2, Adjacent to Smithsonian building, 4 Km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

14 June (Cont'd) I remained in area until ~1330 when PGC picked me up.

EVENING – returned to grid in order to follow. see melanotos sp accent.

TRANSECT #1, Gasline Ridge [51,23 CGS], Pt Barrow, Alaska

15 June 0945 began census of transect #1. Weather balmy w/ dead calm. 100% clouds (high) ~40°. totals w/in grid: C. melanotos 5 ♂, 4 ♀; C bairdii 5; C alpina 3 (inc. nest); Golden Plover 1. See Nyctea sp accent re nest. After running the transect I worked along the ~~Grid 2, Adjacent to Smithsonian bldg~~ W side of the ridge then ~~the~~ SW toward the road to the gasline, across it, and then ~N, parallel the road to Voth Creek and Grid 2. There was a tremendous amount of C. bairdii and C. melanotos activity, both on the ridge and W of the road, but more west of the road, particularly of melanotos. see pect. sp. accent

Grid 2, Adjacent to Smithsonian Bldg., 4 Km. S. of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

1 After reaching grid area ~~later~~ I tracked ♀ melanotos 6/15/75-1 ~~from~~ beginning at 1319 for 100 minutes. See tracking accent + sp. accent.

16 June Rain – steady + significant enough to be more than just a nuisance. On the grid at 0815 in order to track birds. very slight wind from E which later shifted to west. Rain stopped at 1045 only to begin again ~ 1630. Began by following ♂ C. alpina beginning at 0837. Did so successfully for 100 minutes. I then began to follow its ♀ but stopped because I had been in their area for so long. Wandered to 3,4 region, found banded ♀ RB + began following but they pulled a switcheroo on me (2 banded birds of a pair w complete clutch, I later discovered) + I stopped confused. 1215 began on ♀ melanotos + did so until locating her nest [see melanotos tracking 6/16/75-1 ♀ melanotos; sp. accent; nest map]
13:39 began following ♂ banded dunlin; it is one of pair mentioned above. See RB ♂ 6/16/75-2

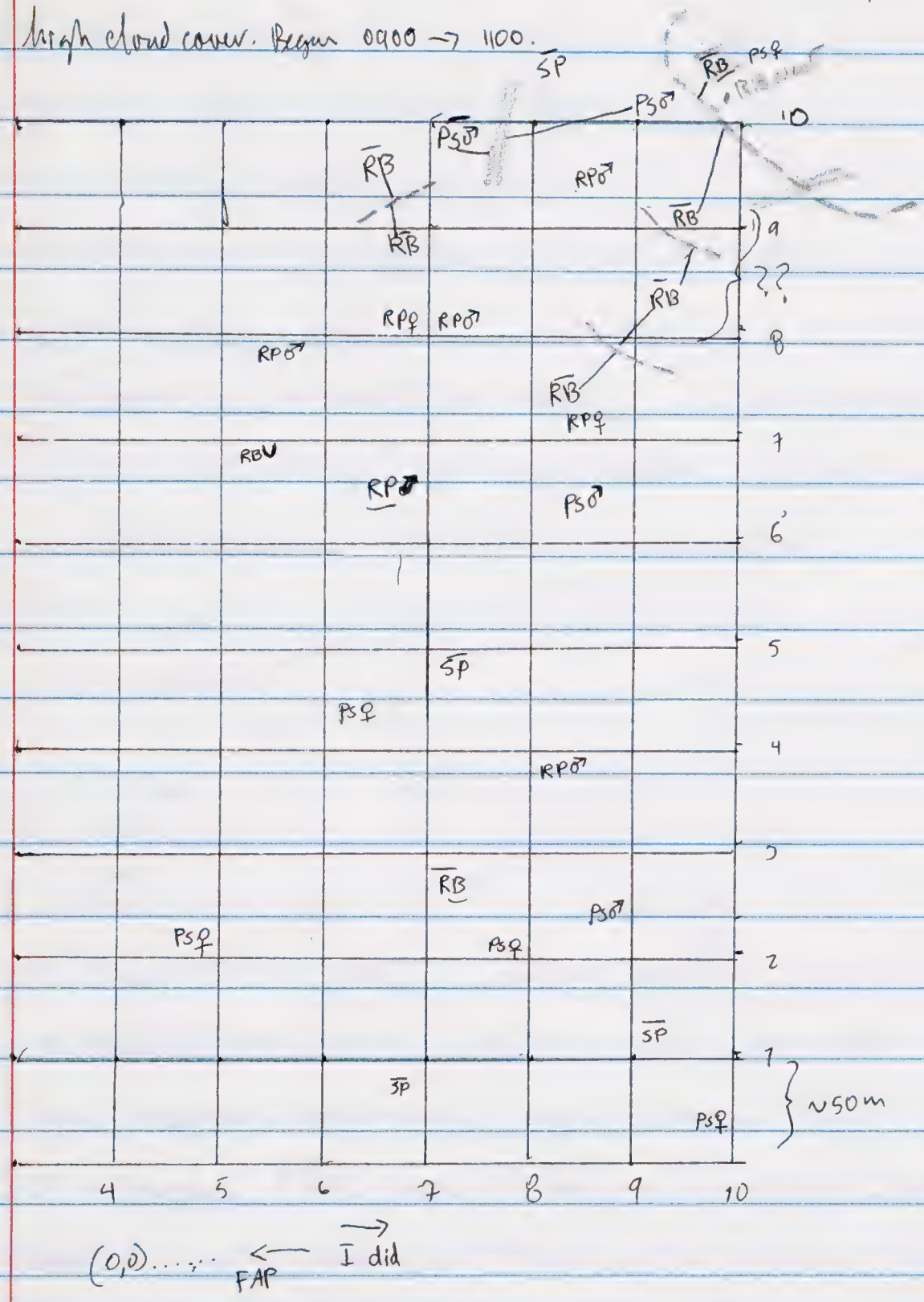
17 June During the morning I transcribed notes from the last several days. Then in the afternoon despite a steady wind w/ occasional flurries of ice I tracked birds on Grid 2. See melanotos sp. and tracking accents. Returned to camp 1930.

J.P. Myers
1975

Journal

Grid 2, Adjacent to Smithsonian building, 4 Km S. of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

18 June — a.m. — censused ~~go~~ ½ of grid as FAP censused other half. 34°C, light NE wind, high cloud cover. Began 0900 → 1100.



The results of the census are schematized above, and can be summarized (6→10, m):

♂ peet : 4
♀ peet : 4
RB : 12 individuals maximum; could be as low as 6
RP♂ : 5
RP♀ : 3
Semipalm sandpiper: 3 ♂ displaying, could be only 2

Following the morning ~~census~~ census we ~~went~~ went with Russ Greenberg to an area S of the W. end of the grid in order to lay ~~on~~ a transect through the lowlands adjacent to Voth Slough. ~~We~~ After FAP ~~visited~~ left, Greenberg & I placed transect 2, laid out as

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1975

Journal

Transect 2, by Voth Slough, 5 km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

18 June (cont'd) was transect #1. #2 lies in a NNW-SSE direction, running 1 km through a lowland series of ponds, low center polygons, and Carex flat. The majority of the transect is within the pond zone. Returned via IBP #3, seeing Limnodromus scolopaceus en route, see melanitta sp. accnt.

During the afternoon I recorded micro habitat foraging preferences in the area of grid 2

Transects 1 + 2

19 June 0900 walked from Smithsonian Bldg to transect 1 in order to sample. Weather rotten - a very cold rain with a moderate E wind, enough to make the outdoors unpleasant. Much of the snow that had been along the #1 transect has now melted

totals	spp	transect 1 - in the grid	transect 2
C. melanotos	♂	7	8
	♀	4	4
C. alpina		4	3
C. bairdii		3	0
Pluvialis d.		2	2
Phalaropus fulicarius	♂	0	2
	♀		

The weather made observation conditions to be less than ideal. Not only was visibility poor, hearing was near impossible. Further, I suspect that the cold rain w/ strong wind could easily have dampened display activities by the birds. Therefore in order to compensate I took somewhat longer in moving along the transect and trompsed through a 25 m radius circle around each stake in order to spook anything lay within. It was surprising to see actually how little this produced; it should be effective in locating incubating ♀♀ within units.

Afternoon - followed ♂ melanotos (see accnts.) As in the morning, weather conditions made work difficult, and uncomfortable. I have seldom been colder than this afternoon, watching the pectoral.

20 June a.m. worked on notes until just around noon, at which point Russ + members PGC came running into the hut, urgently seeking FAP and his shotgun. They had seen a wood sandpiper (Tringa glareola) out by pow maine. We went out there immediately and collected a Tringa

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1975

Journal

POW MAIN, 1 km W of NARL by road, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

20 June (cont'd) which turned out to be flavipes. But there was another Tringa there as well, and Russ + Peter were convinced that what they had seen was the other bird, + that it was not a flavipes. (Lesser yellow legs had never been reported at Barrow before, although glareola had). We saw it flying overhead; it called a non-flavipes note, + then disappeared into the heavy fog. Later that afternoon Peter saw it again, + having done some reading that afternoon, confirmed that it was a glareola. However we did not collect because by the time that the gun got there it was gone.

Grid 3, SW of FAA building Pt. Barrow Alaska

During late afternoon Russell Greenberg and I worked on placing a 50x50m subunit grid in a low center polygon — carex area NW from Grid 2 + SW from the FAA building. Golden plovers + longspurs displaying. Call it Grid 3

Grid 2

21 June 39° at 0800, slight E wind w/ a high cloud cover. Began following 3 melanitas at 0850. By 0900 the wind shifted to the W, although remaining light. Followed incubating ♂ duals afternoons until noon, but as they were on nests part of the time I did not get complete samples.

Grid 3

1600 - finished laying out stakes on Grid 3 w/ FAA. see melanitas p. accent

22 June During the morning I finished marking Grid 3, finding several nests (see next map of grid 3.) Then the weather was shitty again with occasional rain, incessant fog, and cold. Then in the afternoon Russ Greenberg and I walked out to place transect 3 (E of gasline ridge, near S meadow lake) and transect 4 (W of gasline road and S of IBP site 2). Cold, foggy, with moderate east wind and enough rain to be unpleasant. One White-rumped sandpiper (see trip list)

23 June Beginning at 0845 I censused Grid 3. Although at the time when I went out weather did not look favorably, with a light W wind and solid fog, visibility <200 m, by 0845 it was breaking up and burning off. By noon, except for intermittent patches of fog descending from the Chukchi Sea, the sky was clear, the wind down, + it was gloriously warm + sunny.

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1975

Journal

Grid 3, 3 km S of NPRL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

23 June — Census results: ♂ pectorals holding territories contained totally or partially within the grid (17.5 hectares): 18 (!!); ♀ Pectorals 5 (found 3 nests); Dunlin pairs 4, possibly one more barely on grid; Phalaropus fulicarius pairs → 8 (plus 6 ♂ and 4 ♀ not obviously paired); Ruddy turnstone - 2; Golden plover - 1 (possibly 2). N'on shorebirds: 2 prs Pomarine Jaeger; one individual parasitic; 4 prs Stellar's eider; 3 prs Lapland longspur. The melanotos situation, as can be seen by the results of the census, is incredible. Given that there are several ♂♂ whose territories go beyond the grid, there is still a density of ~1.5 – 2 hectares / territory. Not only were there many holders of territories but there was an unquestionably high level of ♂ birds operating either without territories or away from them. I was seeing more chases of ♀♀ in which multiple ♂♂ joined, with chases going far beyond territorial boundary. This would inflate a floater level measure. However one flock of 8 ♂♂ did go over late in the morning, behaving as a unit w/ no sign of aggression; rather they were engaged in the whuffle-type flight similar to what I've seen in Calidris in Argentina. It would appear as if the influx of ♂♂ has occurred. During midday I photographed a ♀ melanotos at nest – an unbelievably cooperative girl who would return to the nest despite my paraphernalia hanging over her, w/ one right at the tripod 1.5 m from the nest. During afternoon until 1730 I followed birds, tracking 2 melanotos (♂ and ♀) and one dunlin (♀) on Grid 2. see following + spp. accounts. A helicopter buzzing low over the area made matters difficult at times.

24 June — a.m. transcribed notes p.m. trapped incubating birds for banding during the afternoon. Banded 5 ♀ melanotos and 1 alpina (see banding schedule).

Transects 1 and 3

25 June — Began sampling transect 1 at 0900. Clear, little wind, and fairly warm although not balmy. As usual I spent ~2 min by each stake, walking in an ~25 m radius circle around it. When I found a ♀ which appeared to have spooked off a nest I backed off and tried to find the

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1975

Journal

Transects 1 and 3

25 June

nest. Time spent searching was not part of the two minute sampling period; birds which appeared in the nest during that period were disregarded. One melanistos nest found, several others suggested.
~~Following~~ After finishing #1 I went to #3 and ran that transect using the same procedure.

Results (totals)	Transect 1		Transect 3		[ ] [means passing by] ~~observed~~
Calidris alpina	2		1		[*] [means passing over]
C. bairdii	1		0		↑ in addition to that observed in units.
C. fuscicollis		[2]	0		
C. melanotos ♂	8	[*5]	♂ 4	[2]	
♀	7	[*1]	♀ 0		
C. pusilla	2		0		
Ph. fulicarius ♂	2		6		
♀	1	[*1]	9	[*2]	
Ph. lobatus	0		1		
Pluvialis dominica	0		[1]		
Limnodromus scolopaceus			[*1]		

Individuals were only counted once. All snow along both transects is gone.
During the latter part of the #3 sample the weather began to deteriorate, becoming ominous on the SE horizon, an increasing wind appearing. After finishing I went to the lower region of Transect #1, at the N end of gasline ridge along the E side in order to eat lunch and watch Calidris fuscicollis [where I had seen individuals displaying earlier] Again they were there (see sp. account). ~~However~~ However, by 1330 it began to rain and without rain gear, I headed back to NARL along the gasline.

26 June

Because of irregularities in yesterdays transect (I passed in order to find pectoral nests) I ran transects 1, 2, + 3 again this a.m. Beginning at 0935 I started #1; #2 at 10:45; #3 at 12:05. The weather became nicer as the morning wore on, starting with a thin fog which gradually burned/blew off. Wind continued lightly throughout census period. Totals are presented in table on next page.
Birds displaying over units are ~~recorded~~ tabulated as having occurred within.

54435A

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1975

Journal

Transects 1, 2, 3, Pt. Barrow Alaska

26 June (continued)

totals: Transect / species	1	2	3
Pluvialis dominica	0	1	0
Calidris alpina	4	1	0
C. bairdii	2	0	0
C. melanotos ♂	12 [5] [*1]	9 [4] [*1]	6 [*3] [1]
C. melanotos ♀	5 [1]	4	2
C. pusilla	2	0	0
Phalaropus fulicarius ♂	2 [*3]	5 5 unknown sex	4
Phalaropus fulicarius ♀	4	8	7 [1]

[*n] – flying over unit, not displaying territorially
[n] – flying near unit, not over

During the afternoon, Connors, Greenberg + I went about w/ FAP listening to him rapidly vegetation. This was at my instigation, wanting to learn something about local flora. We collected a variety of grasses, sedges, etc. + took them back to the lab.

27 June

A deadly wind + heavy cloud cover should have been convincing enough but rather than take heed I went out to Grid 3 in order to make some sense of the uses of melanotos territories there. Both my census of 23 June and FAP's of 26 June suggested very heavy ♂ melanotos use of the area. Thus I spent the day from 0830 to 0800 following pectorals on the grid (see following accent): 5 ♂, 1 ♀. Territory size ranged approximately from ~ .88 hectares to 1.5 hectares, with an average of 1.1. But this estimate may be low due to the gross way it was done; finer calculations await plane polarimeter. Thus, if these sizes can be extrapolated to the rest of the grid, totaling 17.5 hectares, there should be ~15.9 territorial ♂♂ given optimal packing, but probably fewer – 10-12. This figure compares favorably with my estimate from the 23 June census in which I estimated 18 ♂♂ w/ territories contained either wholly or partially on the grid.

See diagram on next page re position + shape of tracked bairdii territories: these were traced from tracking records, using outermost recorded position to delineate border (or actually observed border), with lines drawn so as to never elucidate an angle >180° (where <180 and >180°. See following accents

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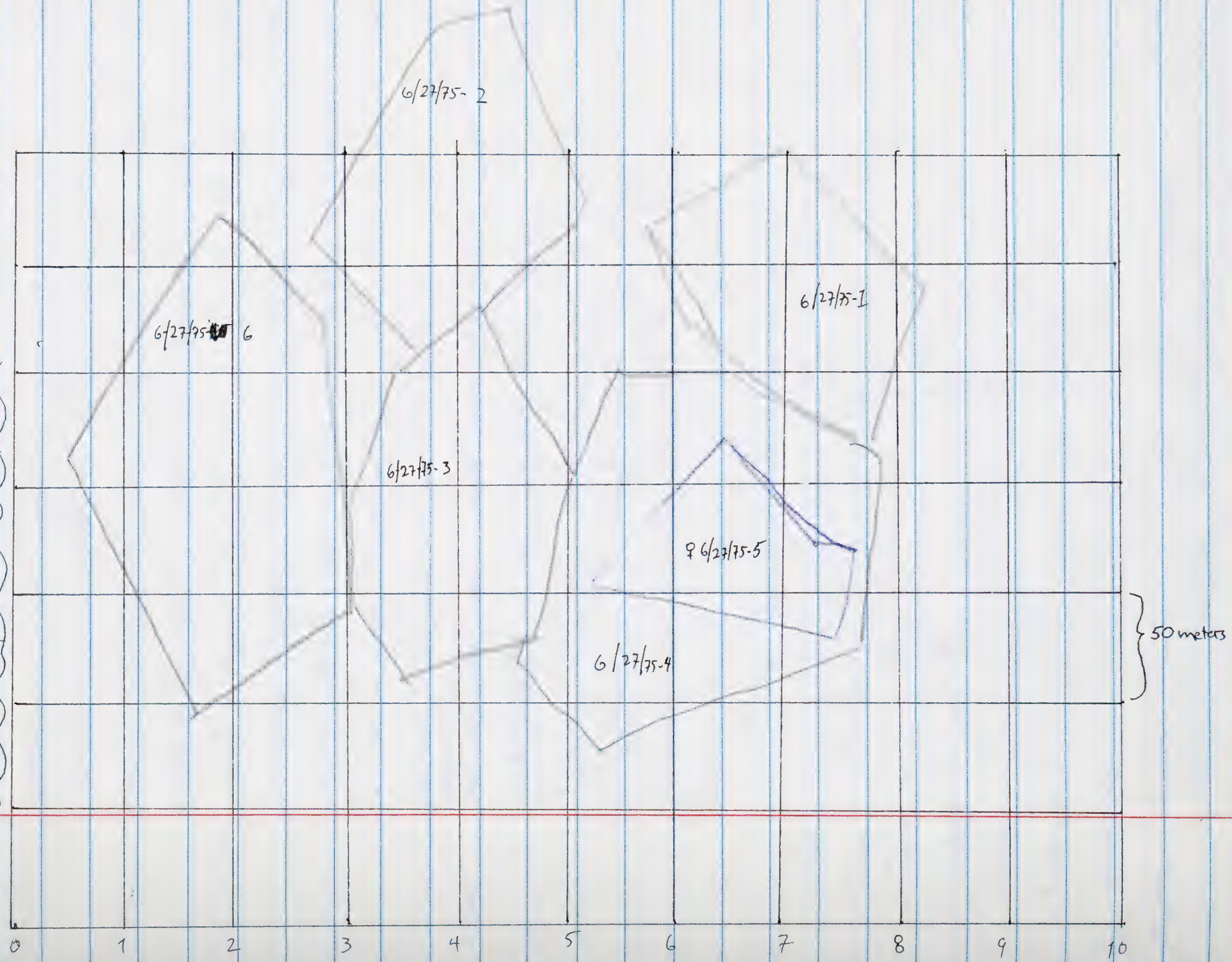
Grid 3, 3 km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow Alaska



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1975

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1975

Journal

Grid 3

28 June — morning - worked on notes. During the afternoon and evening I returned to grid 3 in order to follow the same melanotos ♂♂ which I had followed yesterday a.m., for two reasons: first, to find out if there were any obvious changes in territory shape etc. over a period of one day. Secondly, to obtain time/activity information during afternoon and evening. The afternoon itself was balmy - incredibly so. Very little wind, a lot of sun, and warmth. A bumblebee flew by! The pond edges were swarming with invertebrates. In fact the gestalt of the afternoon was that of a warm spring day on the pampas - save for the eskimos and jaegers. I remained on the grid until ~ 2100 after finishing birds. I did start #5, but found myself too tired to function.

TRANSECTS 1, 3

29 June — 0930 began sampling transects: a miserable morning w/rain and wind. I wanted to run all 4 transects this a.m. but was forced to stop midway through #2 (sampled 3rd) when a fucking helicopter of mammoth proportions made several passes low over the transects forcing a flock [no less] of melanotos on to the transect. I aborted because of the possibility that this flock was formed only by the machine-gun, site chatter of the helicopter.

Transect results:

		#1		#3	
C. alpina		3		0	
C. bairdii		2		0	
C. fuscicollis		1	[1]*	2	
C. melanotos	♂	9	[3]*	8	[9]*
	♀	4	[1]*	[illegible]	1
C. pusilla		0		0	
Ph. fulicarius	♂	2	[3]*	2	[1]*
	♀	2		8	[6]* 1
Pluvialis dominica		0		0	

30 June — Transects 2, 4

FAP left on the morning plane. At 0900 I began censusing TRANSECT 2, and after finishing there moved on to 4, or at least tried to. Voth Creek was still too full to allow me to cross near Footprint Lake, so after having walked down there with the intent of returning

JP Myers
1975

Journal

Transects 2, 4 — S. of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

30 June cont'd

north toward Grid 2 along transect 4, I was forced to walk all the way back to the beginning of transect 2 and then up the east side of Voth Creek until reaching the beginning of transect 4. Of interest en route – many melanotos in flocks in the grassy wet fields by Footprint Lake (see results of transects); large flock (~250 birds) of pintails in the lake area itself; 4 of 7 snowy owl chicks have hatched at the nest at the S end of transect 4. Finally began reading 4 at 1130. transect results:

	2	4
C. alpina	4	5 [*1]
C. bairdii	0	0
C. fuscicollis	0	
C. melanotos ♂	16 [*6]	17 [*39]
C. melanotos ♀	3	0
C. pusilla	0	1
Ph. fulicarius ♂	5	3
Ph. fulicarius ♀	9 [*8] 1	3
Plovialis dominica	2 [*1]	0
Limnodromus scolopaceus	[*1]	[4]

Grid 2

1 July ~0750 I began tracking ♂ melanotos on Grid 3. I had reached the area ~40 min before to find six Eskimo kids farting around on the grid – pounding lemmings with grid stakes, killing a snowy owl, and making a general nuisance of themselves. They were picking lemmings into a plastic tray and carrying them back to town. I found out later that they had achieved considerably more pernicious heights earlier that a.m., destroying the experimental setup of a group of limnologists headed by John Hobbie. Weather conditions during the morning were quite pleasant, with light breezes and considerable sun, after an originally high and heavy cloud cover moved off to the E. See following data re morning results. During the morning one yellow billed loon flew low over the grid, following its brilliant yellow mandible.

JP Myers
1975

Journal

Grid 3, 3 Km S of NARL on Gasline Rd, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

2 July

Censused Grid 3, beginning 0720. weather calm, with decreasing cloud cover until mid-morning, by which time clouds had cleared. Results (birds landed on grid)

Shorebirds		Gorbage birds	
Pluvialis dominica	2-3 prs	Nycta Scandiaca	1
C. alpina	6 pairs	Somateria stellari	1
C melanotos	9-10 ♂ w/ territories	Stercorarius parasiticus	5
	12 ♀	Calcarius lapponicus	1
C. pusilla	2 pr	Plectrophenax nivalis	2
Phalaropus fulicarius	♂ 7, ♀ 17		
Arenaria interpres	6 (3 pr)		
Limnodromus scolopaceus	1		

After completing the census (1020), I followed a ♂ melanotos. see tracking data. Returned to base 1200. Afternoon worked on notes

Grid TRANSECT 4, Grid 2, 4 Km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow

3 July

0640 began sampling transect 4 - heavy clouds, intermittent showers, westerly wind. I was surprised by the quiet of the tundra today at this hour.

Transect totals:

C. alpina		2	*
C. melanotos	♂	17	[2]
	♀	2	
Limnodromus scolo.		1	
Phalaropus fulicarius	♂	4	
	♀	4	[16] *
Phalaropus lobatus		[2] *	

Of particular interest is that the pectoral ♂♂ are increasingly appearing in flocks, a trend which was first noted in the aborted sample of #2 on 6/29. Thus, if we calculate the mean # of individuals / individual in each unit and divide that by the mean density over the whole transect, this ratio approaches 2 (=1.79).

From 0830 till 1215 I censused Grid 3. ♂ melanotos still displaying somewhat.

totals: ♂ melanotos 10

♀ melanotos 9

J.P. Myers
1975

Journal

Grid 2, 4 Km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

3 July

dunlin 11
baird's 2
semipalm. sandpiper 3
Phalaropus fulicarius ♂ 10 ♀ 24
Arenaria interpres 1
Pluvialis dominica 2
Calidris fuscicollis 1

~~A few of the [illegible]~~ ♀ Phalaropus are beginning to appear in flocks as well.

4 July

On Grid 2 at 0600 looking for ♂ melanotos to follow. Surprisingly little activity, in fact I saw no melanotos until 0613 when I located 7/4/75-1 as it hooted. A few alpina had called by that time, as well as one pusilla. The quiet is probably due both to the late date — hatching should begin shortly — and the coldness of the morning (31°F). At 0615 I began following 7/4/75-1.

Flight to MacIntyre, from Barrow, Alaska

At 1230 we took off from Barrow in the NARL twin otter headed east to MacIntyre, an old DEW-line station lying just north of Prudhoe Bay. Our party included Russell Greenberg, Carolyn + Peter Connors, Tom Cade (Cornell), Clayton White (Brigham Young U.), Larry Underwood (Sci. Director at NARL), Jim Mosher (NARL), and James R. Schlesinger (U.S. Secretary of Defense). Ostensibly the purpose of the trip was so that we ~~were [illegible]~~ young ornithologists new to the north slope might benefit from the experience of Cade + White, 'old Alaskan' ornithologists. Actually we were all to serve as beaters for the Secretary in his quest for new life bird. He had arrived the previous evening, and gone out to the Point to see the nesting Calidris ruficollis with Connors. Russell + I learned only this a.m. that there would be room for us on the plane. We followed the coast fairly closely from Barrow to MacIntyre. Greenberg + I tried to ID all birds seen from the air — a task not quite as ridiculous as it sounds considering that 1) we almost never saw any shorebirds, and 2) were flying at or below 400'. Thus most water fowl were easily ~~identified~~ identified. The flew alternately over coastal tundra and shore + pack ice. There was almost no snow left on the tundra, save a few spots sheltered from a southern sun.

JP Myers
1975

Journal

Flight: Barrow to MacIntyre, North Slope, Alaska

4 July (cont'd)

Much of the tundra seen along this route was low center polygon – vast regions with flooded centers and dry rims. I was surprised by the relative paucity of high polygon areas. There were also considerable patches of polygonated ground, low, with what must have been a red lichen or something on top. The coastal strip itself was not very interesting – a bluff or perhaps a meter or two high in most places, with ice as yet obscuring the nature of the littoral area. However, particularly along the Cape Simpson – Cape Halkett stretch, there were extensive passive zones between the actual shoreline and the high water mark (who's position was made evident by a thick line of driftwood); this appeared to be vegetated, & could easily have been good shorebird breeding habitat. Dotted off of the coast were long stretches of barrier islands, devoid of vegetation and sans many birds. Far offshore we could see a lead, but along the coast there were few open spots. An interesting mosaic of clean/dirty ice could be seen in many areas – polygonal patches of brilliant white ice intermixed with a filthy mud known which must have been silt from nearby stream/river mouths. In many places this sort of ice became so extensive + so muddy that I sometimes was not sure whether it actually was silt-covered ice, or true mud flats. The clean ice itself showed several different phases – thick pressure ridges, obvious from the piled mounds, – then a very solid looking material w/o water on top, sharp edges, often with long faults running along in cracks, and finally a softer looking ice partially covered by pools, with obvious holes either cut by eskimos or maintained by seals (of which we saw a few). The most common birds seen from the air were Somateria mollissima and Clangula hyemalis – large, vast, flocks of both. Also some Branta nigricans in number. Olor columbianus, Nyctea scandiaca, etc. See trip list.

MacIntyre, coast of Beaufort Sea, Alaska

We spent ~ 1 hr on the ground at MacIntyre: during for the first 20 min, while we recovered from plane noise, the group struck out spasmodically, going away from the plane in every direction. Some of the party – the generals, the press secretary, etc., remained behind. Resident USF+WS biologists told us that there were Tryngites present, breeding in typical lek, so much of my effort went towards spotting wing flashes. The amorphous movement of the group – probably due to complete lack of leadership –

J P Myers
1975

Journal

MacIntyre, Beaufort Sea Coast, Alaska

4 July (cont'd) [no one wanted to tell Schlesinger what to do, and he ~~[illegible]~~ seemed bent on meandering] finally subsided when the USFWS people returned w/ hip boots. I had wandered off toward some nearby ridges searching for thrynites. As they coalesced + headed off down the runway (NW), then onto a road, I trod back ~~through the flooded area~~ to catch them. We remained in a group thereafter, going ~ 0.5 miles away from the 'terminal', then returning. It was uncoordinated birding at its worst. The tundra by the runway is similar to some areas of Barrow, but there seemed to be better defined habitats: instead of the finely intermeshed ~~[illegible]~~ set of wet – non wet, micro habitat you see at Barrow, caused by the several types of polygonization (particularly low center), there were low areas of 100-400 m expanse, separated by actual ridges, well defined areas of high center polygons with dry, sloping troughs. Vegetation was phenologically well beyond that at Barrow. In the heath of the high center polygons were several flowers blooming which as yet have not appeared at Barrow. Further, the grasses in the marsh, also a species I don't recognize from Barrow, had grown 6-8" out of the water – a lush area of much more substantial growth than, as yet has appeared at Barrow. Topographically ~~the~~ another prominent difference between MacIntyre + Barrow was the ~~presence~~ of a pingo – a large cone, over 10m high and at least 100-200 m in diameter. ~~As~~ According to MacLean, this is where the buffies should have been – and they were (although we did not reach it; I asked the USF+WS.) there was another lek on a beach ridge also.

~~[illegible]~~ An additional contrast to Barrow, ~~and~~ one related to my original statement about the clearer separation between upland and lowland, was the structure of the ponds, which were large. – ~~[illegible]~~ they were surrounded by a narrow but thick strip of emergent grasses, lying between open water and either high polygons or ~~short~~ short grass upland. In fact there was more than one area of fairly level upland without any polygonization, with a thin vegetation covering giving an area of short grass prairie [almost].

J P Myers
1975

Journal

MacIntyre, N. of Prudhoe, Beaufort Sea Coast, Alaska

4 July (cont'd)

After walking ~0.5 miles along a gravel road, and seeing no life birds for the secretary, the group somehow turned around. I suspect a consensus was reached when the secretary said that he'd already seen Tryngites in Texas. ergo there was no need to see them here. Poor Russell, never having seen a buffie, was ready to bolt from the party and sprint the last 0.5 miles to where they were supposed to be. On the way back, talking w/ USF+WS people, we learned that Tryngites ~~usually~~ appear, there almost every year. We also found that Milton Weller, to whom I was indebted for Maurice Rumboll's name, was back at camp. We (Peter Connors + I - PC had known Weller in New Zealand) hurried ~~back~~ back ahead of the main party so as to be able to talk briefly w/ Weller. See trip list re birds seen.

By air:
MacIntyre to Umiat, on the Colville River, Alaska

Departed from MacIntyre at 1530. Heading inland, the terrain ~~gradually~~ picked up a rolling aspect. Before that, along the coast, there were numerous pingos, as well as extensive ponds and low-center polygons. One impressive, + disturbing feature of the whole coastal plain, it would seem, is the ubiquity of tracks - there have been vollagous and weasels everywhere. This is particularly true near Prudhoe and Barrow - but even miles from any current inhabitation, one flies across tracks - stretching as far as the naked eye can resolve, unbending except for a brief sweep around a lake. Leaving the coastal plain one becomes conscious first of the relief around streams and rivers, perhaps by perceiving the gestalt of the path of a river that flows somewhere - and down - rather than one meandering across a flat plain. Soon after that point, however, the ridges alongside the streams became prominent and ~~undeniable~~ undeniable: First, the vegetation changes to what appears to be a tussock or bunch grass - hectare upon hectare. There are what appear to be bare gravel hillsides, and the pingos become much less frequent. But the most striking feature is the lack of polygons except in the low areas between ridges, those not cut by streams - i.e. what appear to be poorly drained meadows. The stream and river bottoms themselves,

JPVhegers
1975

Journal

By air:
Maclntyre to Umiat, on the Coloville River, Alaska

4 July

varying in size, are similar in that all have small channels of water with broad, bare, sand and gravel flood plains. Only in a few places does a stream seem to meander, and when it does it is usually through a polygonized area of some extent (rather than the isolated polygons interspersed in the ridges. Entering into the Coloville River valley, however, one encounters a whole different scale of organization. We approached Umiat from the NE; coming into the river from the E, one first passes over a broad area of ponds, low center polygons, and lakes. Presumably this is an area which long ago was leveled by the river; thus w/reduced drainage polygonization ensued and a topography similar to the coastal plain is achieved.?? We then flew upstream, going over the series of old and new channels, the gravel banks, the willow flats, which must be characteristic of rivers of this area. Moose (3) By the time we reached Umiat the hills along the W side of the river were high - perhaps 400'-600', and obviously being eroded by the river, with bare faced cliffs reaching down to the flowing water. Umiat itself appears to lie in an area just upstream from where the river valley narrows considerably - at Umiat it is perhaps 2-3 miles wide w/ significant hills defining the edges (as opposed to what I described downstream).

Umiat, Coloville River Valley, Alaska

We landed 1830-1700, debarked, and went off with the same strategy as used at MacIntyre - a random walk. Again, with time (wasted time) the groups coalesced. Schlesinger was hot for feeding an arctic warbler — there was a singleness of purpose which reminds me of the bullheadedness w/ which we bombed Hanoi (to draw an appropriate analogy). Cade was hot to show him one — so much so that every Acanthis buzzy or Passerculus song became a Phylloscopus. Perhaps Cade wanted to spend as little time as possible hunting birds amidst the mosquitos. I suspect not. Incidentally, according to Russell + Peter (+ Russ would know), although Cade may be an ornithologist he is not an all purpose bird watcher (White is). Greenberg was unquestionably the

JP Myers
1975

Journal

Umiat, Coloville River Valley, Alaska

7 July (cont'd)

most accomplished birder there. We spent 0.5 hrs near the runway, looking through a dense willow thicket interspersed with open grass wasp (obviously old river channels, now filled with thick grass which deceptively hides the 2-3' deep water underneath.). The willows were short – perhaps a maximum of 8' high, a very dense stand and thin-trunked. Certainly the most extensive forest I've seen since the south. After unsuccessfully trying to find the warbler we got on a pollogon and trekked down the runway to the E + then along a road, going ~2 miles from Umiat to the NE. We birded along the road for a distance, in some heathery areas w/ dwarf birch and aspen. Several blooming heather spp., and spotted grass-filled ponds, as well as one large (300m radius) lake. No Phyloscopus, but several Motacilla flava, lots of Passerculus s., Acanthis h., etc. (see trip list). Calidris & Phalaropus lobatus were the only shorebirds; the former were winnowing. From beside the lake we climbed the first ridge, a large hill probably 300' high defining the NW limit of the river valley at Umiat. Willow, aspen, and dwarf birch were abundant, but quite scrubby, none of it growing over 4½-5' high. Ground cover was heather. A few rock outcroppings rimmed the hill. 2/3 of the way up I spotted a Luscinia suecica, perched on a dead branch. (see sp. accent!). Also, at last, we found a Phylloscopus. JR Schlieschinger, intent upon Phyllo., ignored the Luscinia, which turned out to be a mistake. Later we got numerous good views of Phyllo. – but to his satisfaction he never saw Luscinia. He seemed a bit slow at following visual directions, partly, at least, because he would ignore what people were saying. As he + White climbed up to the top to look down they passed within 5m of a Buteo lagopus nest w 3 chicks + 2 eggs. White saw it + asked JRS if he wanted to stop; JRS, without even turning his head, said: "No, I've seen a rough legged hawk." Whew. The top was almost devoid of any trees, there was a patch of salix sheltered, but had extensive heather mats. Lupine. Other flowers blooming. Also a large colony of arctic ground squirrels. White, who had been doing field work in here last week, pointed out a Falco rusticolus eyrie ~2m downstream, on the side of a cliff above the river. Guano obvious.

JP Myers
1975

Journal

Umiat, Colville River Valley, Alaska

4 July

Schleschinger persisted in hunting for the Luscinia until ~~[illegible]~~ 2045 - everyone else by that time had gotten quite antsy, but he seemed oblivious. In fact more than half of the party had remained by the rollagon or backat the airport. The ones who remained at the rollagon suffered most, as they were thick in mosquitos. Serious mosquitos. Whereas we on the ridge were in the wind, and, although suffering, could ~~[illegible]~~ manage to keep them off our eyelids.

Flight: Umiat to Barrow

We left Umiat ~ 2100. The heather and tussock grass hills run on interminably, ceding to the polygonated areas only upon the coastal plain, and in isolated meadows. We flew ~200' above the ground, until hitting low clouds near the coast, when the pilots ducked to under 100, which they kept up all the way to Barrow. It is a bit disconcerting to see a tundra ridge - as low as they are - actually rising to meet the plane. I was able to identify even some Phalaropus fulicarius, we were so low. Many caribou - but quite patchily distributed. Snowy owls, and jaegers were also frequent. A few moose just as we left Umiat, still within the river valley.

Flight: Barrow to Cape Lisburne.

5 July

Left Barrow (coincidentally the same party as yesterday) ~ 10 a.m. Flight was almost entirely over ice, lead, or barrier island. However the first hour was spent at such a high altitude (>2000') that we were able to discern almost nothing. Then Underwood asked the pilot to fly lower, and we went down to 200'. Again, as yesterday, the most common bird was Somateria mollissima - flocks numbering up to 500-800 birds could occasionally be seen. Kittiwakes, two possible (but not probable) slaty backed gulls. many arctic loons. occasional groups of seal. Off shore from Wainwright we followed endless miles of barrier island - mud and gravel essentially with some driftwood piled up. A few islands had patches of tundra, and one even sported a cemetery (near Wainwright.) From the air it appeared as if Wainwright had a large system of littoral slough, lots of mud both exposed and slightly under water. In fact in

J. P. Myers
1975

Journal

Flight: Barrow to Cape Lisburne, Chukchi Sea, Alaska

5 July (cont'd)

some areas there appeared to be vast expanses of mud between the barrier islands and land, although conceivably this was silt covered ice (where at Barrow, e.g. North Salt Lagoon, migrant shorebirds will forage). Less than half an hour before landing we began to draw close to mountains, and only for the final approach were we actually near them. The Brooks Range meets the Chukchi in the Cape Lisburne - Cape Thompson area.

Cape Lisburne, southern Chukchi Sea, Alaska

Landing at the active air force base, we were met by a tremendous wind (20 knots with stronger gusts), a fire-suited crew on fire truck, and the base commander. Fortunately the Secretary did not feel obliged to extensive formalities so we were placed inside 3 pickups and taken up to "Top Camp" - a series of buildings, including a DEW line station and an ITT radio communications shack perched on the cliffs 800' or so above the sea. A scree slope fell from the west edge of the parking lot at top directly to the beach (a gravelly affair ~50m wide). Directly on the other side of the parking lot, a scant 100 m from the W side, was another scree and tundra slope, falling at no less than 45° several hundred feet. So the site was a narrow ridge. Unfortunately we did not have the opportunity to clambber about: they decided we could not reach the cliffs from that side, and therefore should go back down to "Bottom Camp" where the main base was, and take a Rollagon and a weasel tractor out to a more accessible cliff. Traveling both up and down the road, our drivers reported their position 4 times en route: "this is polar bear blue leader 1 approaching survival hut #3 ...." It looks like a nasty route in the winter. They said that winds reach 100 knots, and were, in fact, 40 knots the day before. We were apparently only the 2nd plane to land in two weeks, the first having come in that morning. (upon learning that I recalled the rough landing and fire truck uneasily). The road, perhaps 1½ miles long, follows a narrow stream for the first 3/4 mile. It then cuts up sharply, winding up around the side of the mountains. Vegetation was sparse - some very short grasses, some lichens and perhaps a heather; but we really could not explore the hillside at all. At the base of the road,

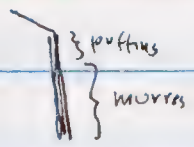
JPMyers
1975

Journal

Cape Lisburne, Southern ~~[illegible]~~ Chukchi Sea, Alaska

5 July (cont'd)

the area opens into a sloping patch of grassy tundra. No polygonization to speak of, but a gentle enough slope so that there were pools of water, filled with emergent grasses. See trip list re birds. The beach is gravel with a few patches of coarse sand; I suspect that anything finer would quickly be blown away. Going S from camp the cliffs close in upon the beach within one mile until they finally cut it off completely. Shoreline is a simple gravel ledge ~1.5m high. Ice is all clear at shore (pack ice ~ 1.5 km off shore) but there were no waves to speak of. A sea bird colony begins shortly before the end of the beach. There were thousands of Uria lomvia milling about in the nearby ocean, and more nesting on the cliffs – I doubt if there was anything unusual here as far as sea bird colonies go. Uria lomvia outnumbered all other birds, using low to mid-cliff narrow ledges on the ~~[illegible]~~ sheerest faces. We were able to pick out one Uria aalge in a group of 5 perched on a typical ledge. The few Fratercula corniculata were ~~[illegible]~~ higher than the main body of Uria; they favored areas just below the crest of the cliff, below the point where the slope changed from almost vertical to completely vertical sheerest edges



Perhaps had we been able to see the tundra zone above the we would have seen more puffins on the cliff. However, even in the water, less than 1% of birds visible were Fratercula. Rissa tridactyla shared the sheer ~~[illegible]~~ faces with Uria; however they tended to occupy smaller spots, with room only for one bird. The Uria aggregated on slightly larger ledges with up to 5-6 birds. A few Cepphus were present. We ~~[illegible]~~ identified both ~~[illegible]~~ black and pigeon. Larus hyperboreus also sat on the cliff, but most that I saw were in the zone close to puffins.

Flight: Cape Lisburne → Barrow, Alaska

Left Lisburne at 17:30 in a high wind – a precarious take off. We flew over ice at first, going ~~[illegible]~~ away from the mountains directly and out as far as the lead. Encountered one group of walrus – 10-15 individuals in a wide, open lead with only chunks of floating ice – no platforms. It was interesting to see that so many appeared within 3 minutes because here to fore, (and for the rest of the flight) we had seen none although looking hard. ~~[illegible]~~ By the time we reached Wainwright we were at the coast; from there to Barrow we flew over tundra. The ~~[illegible]~~

JPMeyers
1975

Journal

Flight: Cape Lisburne to Barrow

5 July — Coastal plain here appears no different from that which we saw toward MacInture the day before. Again, I was impressed by the amount of low center polygon, and the relative paucity of high polygon. We saw many caribou. From the air one could easily see their paths - and it was only in places with well defined paths, tracks, etc., that we ever saw any caribou themselves. Landed 1920.

Transects 1, 3

6 July — A late start this morning because we were not sure whether Schlechinger wanted to go out again. He didn't. So at 915 I drove out to the Smithsonian w/ Russell - me to sample transects 1 and 3, he to sample 2 and 4 (Commons et al. will be censusing 2, 4 from now on). Schlechinger was actually out by the grids when we went by. I stopped to ask if we could show him something - he said he was looking for sharp-tailed sandpipers (I was not very encouraging). I did get him to put his binoculars on the nearby snowy owl nest. We then left. I began censusing the grid at 1000 - a strong E wind was discouraging. It was obvious this morning, for the first time, that surface water is evaporating extensively now. In the ponds along the center of transect 1 there are strips of exposed mud. In transect 3 some of the grassy fields are considerably drier. But as yet there is some way to go.

totals..	#1	#3
alpina	9 + 3 chicks	0
bairdii	2	0
fuscicollis	4	0
melanotos ♂	0	11
melanotos ♀	6	1
maurii	0	0
pusilla	0	0
Phalaropus f. ♂	1	6
Phalaropus f. ♀	1	4

3

Transect 5, Grid 3

7 July — 0850 began sampling transect 5: this is a new transect over old ground, running out the (9, n) column of Grid 2, then along the (n, 1) row:

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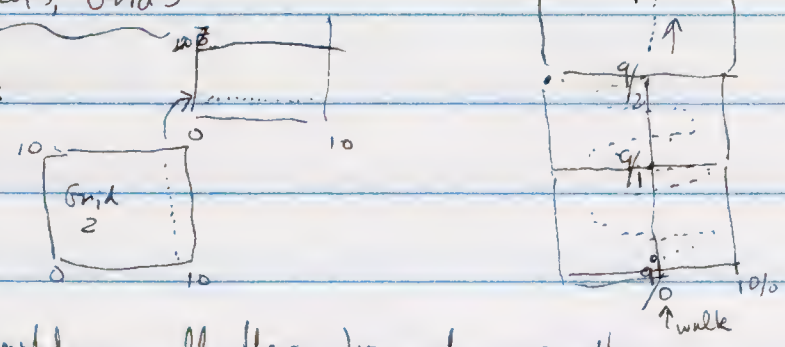
1975

Journal

7 July (cont'd)

Transects, Grid 3

thus:



Sampled as all other transects. Results:

TRANSECT 5

alpina		4	
bairdii		0	[1]*
fuscicollis		0	
melanotos	♂	7	[1]*
	♀	5	
pusilla mauri		0	[2]*
pusilla		4	
Ph. fulicarius	♂	5	[1]*
	♀	32	2 [1]*
Arenaria i.		1	[1]*

After finishing the transect & censoring Grid 3, using the transect run as part of the grid census routine. Here on grid 3 the pond edges are receding also; silty bottoms are all that remain of a few of the smaller ponds. But the worst phenological development was the appearance of mosquitos. This morning there had been a strong S wind, which was really quite warm. Then it died, and as it died so the mosquitos started to rise. Every so often solution appeared imminent: the soft S wind would give way to icy fingers off the ocean – the only time I've ever felt an actual thermocline like effect in the atmosphere. But when I went in around 1300 a calm prevailed. Temp. at the lab upon return was 65°F! This may prove to be the hottest day of the year – I hope so.

results GRID 3

alpina		12
melanotos	♂	25
	♀	13
pusilla		5
Ph. fulicarius	♂	15
	♀	66
Arenaria		4
Pluvialis d.		2
Limnodromus		9 [11]*

J P Myers
1975

Journal

Transect 5, Grid 3

7 July (cont'd)

The most obvious features of both transect and grid are flocks of ♀ fulicarius and ♂ melanotos. The phalaropes are moving now in almost unisexual groups - very little ♂→♀ aggression any more; the ♀♀ are keeping to themselves. The melanotos situation is also obviously changing - groups of ♂♂ now remain in areas held territorially before the Great Schleschinger expedition. However some ♂♂ persist on territories - witness the fact that in several areas, e.g. that used by 6/27/75-6 ♂♂ are displaying (see census sheet). Finally, perhaps the most significant development is the hatching of several clutches - the Arenaria nest in the (9,6) region, RB1 + RB2 (alpina). Found no chicks, but it was obvious that alpina behavior had altered. ~~they~~ flavescens (see sp. accent) Tipulids are out now in increasing #. Chironomids are myriad.

Grid 2

8 July

A confusing and frustrating day, partly because of the false starts this a.m. The weather was extremely variable, almost Tierra del Fuegan (except not quick enough on the change for that) The skies at breakfast promised, if not a good day, then at least no rain. But by 830 when I began censusing Grid 2 a strong E wind was up, and soon a squall moved over. Because of that, and because it seemed that melanotos was up to interesting things today (see sp. accent), ~~and I needed grid sheets~~, I went back to the lab at 11 when Russ drove by in order to get grid sheets for tracking ~~[illegible]~~ melanotos and rain gear. Went out again but returned almost immediately to get bands to band pectoral chicks still being brooded in the nest (PS 1). By the time I got back + had finished w/ the chicks it was 1215; I continued censusing the grid + finished at 1455. Two new melanotos nests. After the census I quickly picked up an apparently territorial ♂ melanotos, but lost it (see sp. accent). The weather, in its persnickety way, turned balmy enough around noon to bring out the mosquitos, only to douse them 2hr. later with a pelting rain storm. Oh joy. What was impressive, however, was the # of nests that have or are hatching. Chicks out the gazoo - pusilla, melanotos, alpina, and fulicarius. Nest checks showed that alpina + fulicarius are leading the pack with pusilla right in there but melanotos lagging behind. See alpina and pusilla + melanotos sp. accents

J P Myers
1975

Journal

Grid 2

8 July (cont'd)

Census results:

alpina 16

baidii 1

fuscicollis 0

melanotos ♂ 27 ♀ 8

maccii 0

pusilla 11

Limnodromus 0

Pluvialis d. 2

Arenaria i. 0

Phalaropus fulicarius ♂ 14 ♀ 21

From this tally it should be apparent that flocks of ♂ melanotos have left grid 2 now as well. Nonetheless, some territorial, even hooting + grousing individuals remain. (See appendix).

9 July

Strong W wind blowing intermittent showers today. I spent most of day in field trying to enable P Webers vegetation classification work for my purposes.

TRANSECTS 1, 3, 5

10 July

more miserable weather - rain with moderate to strong E wind. During the last few days enough rain has fallen to saturate somewhat the lower tundra, and to a certain extent reverse the pond evaporation which had been occurring. Did not come near replacing all the water, however. Starting at 0730 I began sampling transects, beginning with #5. Finished the transects at 1145. Temperature throughout morning hovered around 39°F. Rain picked up around 1130, after having ceased for an hour or so. In the afternoon returned to transect 1 in order to continue working at habitat characterizations. Weber's system will prove difficult, because the noda, which may serve to generally characterize plant cover over a large area (one nodum) has considerable small scale variation - that is, one can find the vegetation that he uses to describe one nodum within a

JP Myers
1975

Journal

Transects 1,3,5

10 July (cont'd)

~~patch~~ few meters of a patch of arctic. This is particularly true for the areas of regular and pronounced polygonization. Unfortunately, it is this small scale variation in the composition of transect units in which I am interested.

TRANSECT RESULTS

	#1	#3	#5
C. alpina	2	3	6
C. bairdii	3	0	0
C. fuscicollis	3	0	0
C. melanotos	♂ 27	17	2
	♀ 6	1	4
C. pusilla	0	0	3
Limnodromus scolo.	2	0	0
Pluvialis d.	0	0	0
Arenaria interpres	0	0	0
Phalaropus fulicarius	♂ 1 ♀ 1	5 / 27	9

Transects 2,4

11 July

~1100 I took Carolyn out to beginning of transect 2 + set her off in right direction. — an auspicious beginning w/ 10 ♀ Red phalaropes in one of the ponds. We had gotten a very late start because of possible trip to Meade River (aborted). I then went to the head of transect 4 + began sampling (1155) walking from 0 of transect 2 to 0 of transect 4 & necessarily cut across a large wet Dupontia-Eriophorum meadow which spreads on both sides of Meade creek. There were numbers of ♂ melanotos and ♀ fulicarius present; unfortunately it is a habitat which is not well represented in our transects. Both species were moving in small groups, but they were dispersed over much of the area. Thus their cumulative #'s could have been considerable. The question is whether I should quickly throw up a transect through here. Had we placed all transects randomly, as we did not at FAP's instigation, we would at least have some representation of this habitat, perhaps. Running #4 one interesting observation → there appears to be a pocket near the 18-20 region (and beyond) which is phenologically behind most other areas, in that ♂♂ melanotos persist, and alpina was displaying, etc. However there

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11 July (cont'd)

Transects 2,4

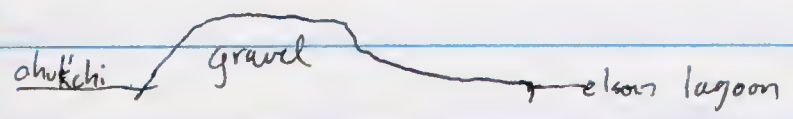
were pusilla behaving as if they had chicks, and also an alpina doing likewise.

Transect totals (including 2, run by C. Connors):

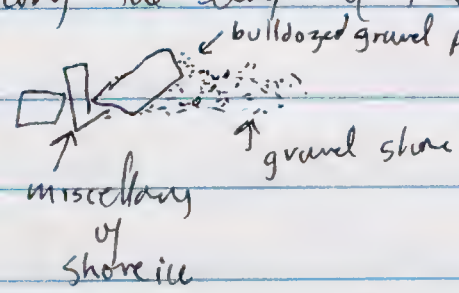
transect		2		4	
alpina		4		6	
melanotos	♂	9	[1]*	12	[8]*
	♀	4		4	[1]*
pusilla				4	
Ph. fulicarius	♂	4		5	
	♀	22		1	

From NARL to the end of Pt. Barrow

~1530 I left NARL on a Honda 3-wheeler (what would RC Stebbins have said?) going along the road to the duck camp (Burnik) and then along the gravel all the way out. I stopped en route to census Connor's OCS transects ~ 1/3 the way out (one on the Chukchi sea side, the other off Elson lagoon), finding no shorebirds on either. The spit is mostly a narrow gravel protuberance, usually 100-200 m wide + almost pure gravel. It reaches what a first seem to be extraordinary heights for such a topo-feature, on the order of several meters above sea level. A cross section:



The cause is immediately apparent at this time of year: the shore ice, pushed by the shifting pack ice, acts as a bulldozer piling up gravel along the length of the spit. Last week one such push occurred, actually obliterating part of Connor's transect. Looking along the length of the ice—gravel interface, the bulldozing effect is obvious



One significant effect of all of this will be that the shoreline substrate will receive a yearly churning; it will not be at all stable. This should affect the invertebrate community + thereby the shorebirds.

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Journal

From NARL to Pt. Barrow (the end of the spit)

11 July (cont'd) Shortly after I finished sampling the OCS transects the entire spit was enshrouded with fog-dense stuff that cut visibility horizontally to less than 50 m. But looking directly upwards I could see blue filtering down. Thus it must have been a very low cloud cover. Patches drifted by, thicker than others. It remained that way for ~20 min as I scooted out to the end of the pt., but fortunately just after I arrived there it began clearing. At the tip the point broadens to a wide gravel bar, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ just over 1 km wide. Along the east side is a patch of tundra of perhaps 300 m extent. Very low vegetation, mostly moss. A pool. Some sedges + a variety of flowers. It is here that the Calidris ruficollis was found nesting several weeks ago by Greenberg. And this afternoon it flushed from the nest as I approached (see spp account.) Unfortunately I had too little time to spend looking at the ruficollis, or at anything else. There was a narrow band of open water immediately off shore (no shore ice pause) in which a focid seal and several baiera adamsii swam. I had to flash back to camp however. Found one Cepphus grylle nest w/ 2 eggs in an oil drum. Reached camp 1950.

Grid 3

12 July Began censusing Grid 3 at 0830. Weather warm (40-45°F) with light SW ≤ winds, heavy cloud cover. Occasional thick insts parading for drizzle. The mosquitos made several concerted attempts to overwhelm, but the weather never became sufficiently favorable for their victory. The grid was amazingly quiet today with few ♂ melanotos or ♀ fulicarius. In fact it appears as if they've left the area. One peculiar observation: a ♂ Nyctea performing dracula display w/ ♀ nearby. This is an area adjacent to a pair but where nothing has been terribly active this season. Otherwise birds present today were those tending nests or young. I found three pectoral nests (actually, I checked 3 already known nests) which were in the late stages of hatching or just ready to leave the nest. Arenaria nest #1 was hatching. All known

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Journal

Grid 3

12 July (cont'd) alpina nests on the grid have hatched. Found 2 new melanotos nests in areas where I saw ♂♂ were present but had been unsuccessful on nests. Both lay within territory of followed ♂ melanotos 6/27/75-6.

		total GRID 3	
alpina		7	
pusilla		12	
melanotos	♂	0	[8]
	♀	10	
	♂	8	
fulicarius	♀	1	
Pluvialis d.		2	
Arenaria		2	

I finished censusing at 1430 and then began to sample habitat. However, after ~ ½ hr. I found that my tape recorder were not functioning. Shit. One comment: eskimaux dogs have killed one of the nesting parasitic jaegers (several days ago); this afternoon they were out shootering to the W— I saw them get another jaeger (neighbor which forayed almost as far as grid) as well as a shorebird, probably an Arenaria. I am missing birds (incubators), including melanotos, fulicarius, and a Somateria. The carnage that they wreak is abhorrent, pernicious little bastards.

Grid 2

13 July 0745 began censusing Grid 2: heavy fog limiting visibility to ~400 m, light E wind. During the morning the fog lifted, so that by midday it was reasonably clear but unpleasantly warm and mosquitoish. I banded several groups of emerging pectoral chicks (see banding record). The grid, as had been #3 yesterday, was dominated by broody adult birds. This make censusing somewhat difficult, as adults will fly towards you at considerable (100 m) distances from where they are brooding the chicks. If there are several pairs in a general area, this has the result of drawing in a whole mob of birds. In fact it is a mob with me, the predator, being the object.

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1975

Journal

Grid 2

13 July (cont'd)

Census results (shorebirds)

alpina		17
mauri		1
melanotos	♂	17
	♀	11
pusilla		9
Pluvialis d.		3
Arenaria i.		2
Phalaropus f.	♂	13
	♀	1

See melanotos op. accnt re resighting of banded ♀♀ moving with their chicks. During the afternoon I worked on habitat features of Transect 5, determining the approximate % composition of various topographic categories along the grid. ~~On Tuesday~~ In the late evening (2000-2330) I tried to band the remaining incubating ♀ melanotos on the two grid with very little success - two birds (see banding schedule). I had a run in with 4 native children (brats?) during the afternoon. One of them, Kenneth Brower, is one with whom I've had several ~~confr~~ interactions - all of them unfortunate. This began equally so, with them trying to kill jaegers along the north edge of Grid 2, one of our surviving pairs which to date have miraculously not been shot. We talked for 20 minutes: heretofore DK followed the common wisdom of the lab in ignoring the kids even though they might be shooting my birds. Today I tried to interest them in what I was doing + thereby enlist their support. At first it went poorly with Kenneth ~~making~~ interjecting jokes in Eskimo to the other three (Ronald Brower + 2 others). But ~~soon~~ for some reason one suddenly pulled out a phalarope leg from his pocket, one with an old band (USF&WS #63-189077). I explained to them what the bands were about, + told them to mail it in to Wash. DC. Perhaps that was a mistake. They also had a dead ♂ phalarope (# 76-134975) which had lost its wing, presumably having hit a wire in flight. Just as I was explaining to them what we were trying to learn ~~they~~ through banding, they spotted a banded ♂ with ~~several~~ 3 ~~four~~ chicks, all unbanded. They quickly caught three, and in order ~~to~~

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1975

Journal

Grid 2

13 July (cont'd)

that they might see more of the process I put red color bands on the right legs of all 3 chicks. This whole interchange could have been a mistake: perhaps they will now go out shooting for banded birds. But obviously the old see-no-evil routine wasn't going to work. I hope this does. One sad side light - banding 9 melanists later that night I found a ♀ beside PS-8, shot. As the PS8 eggs were cold it was, presumably, the PS8 ♀.

Cape Thompson, Chukchi Sea, Alaska

14 July

830 told by Larry Underwood that there was room on a flight leaving for Wales at 0930. We (C. Connors) were ready by 0845 but the plane - R4D - did not take off until 1130. Stopped in Icy Cape, where the plane was radioed that all passengers had to get off at Cape Thompson rather than continue on to Wales - security, they said. Russian submarines and all that. So at ~1450 we landed at Cape Thompson, ~~[illegible]~~ and got off the plane. First hour spent helping crew unload gear and carry material from runway to camp. This was impeded by a ~~[illegible]~~ stream, Ogotorok Creek, which at this stage of the melt off was running fast but shallow, not over 8" deep in the channel (at the best crossing site (ie. it was deeper everywhere else)). After helping for a brief period, C. Connors and I walked along the beach NW toward the cliffs, with the intent of seeing the colonies. However we were quickly stymied by an outcrop of impassable rock which dropped off into the ocean. (Quickly being after ~a 1.5 km hike on the gravel beach.

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1975

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Transects 1, 3, 5

18 July

After a late start (getting going again w/ poor coordination) I began censusing transects at 0854 (beginning w/ #5) Light E wind, 80% high cloud cover, cold.

TRANSECT TOTALS	#1	#3	#5	
alpina	5	3	5	
bairdii	3	0	0	
fuscicollis	3	0	0	
maori	0	0	0	
melanotos ♂	0	21	0	3 chicks
melanotos ♀	7	2	7	
pusilla	5	0	5	
Phalaropus ♂	1	14	9	
Phalaropus f. ♀	0	0	0	

Of particular significance were the fact that today, along transect 3, I found ♂ melanotos defending small areas along the edge of Meadow Lake and in nearby tundra. There were obviously flocking birds, but none Phalar engaged in space-specific aggression see sp. accnt. Tape recorder ceased to function so that I was not able to continue during afternoon on habitat data.

Grid 3

19 July

Began censusing Grid 3 at 0840. Clear skys, 39° F, light wind. Immediately struck by two facts — the place was benefit of shorebirds + blessed w/ 3 snowy owls. Is there a relationship? One interesting possibility is that the Nyctea now have access to the grid (as well as several pomarine jaegers) because of the removal by eskimo hunters of two members of two separate nesting pomarines, thus causing cessation of territorial control over the area and allowing intruders free reign (which would occur especially if the presence of a pair of jaegers before had been cutting the cropping rate, which would have resulted in there now being more Lemmings)

GRID totals

alpina		3
melanotos	♂	0
	♀	3
pusilla		5
Phalaropus	♂	9

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1975

Journal

Grid 2

21 July — 33°F at 0700; clear with light N.W. wind. The grid this morning (began censusing at 0735) was remarkable for its quietness. Very few birds quite patchily distributed, almost all of them occurring in one area in the NW corner (high 8', 9', + 10's). Only 2 shorebirds nests on the grid, both unhatched, a melanotos and a Ph. fulicarius. Jaeger chick hatched.

Grid Totals

alpina 1

melanotos ♀ 2

~~fulica~~ pusilla 4

Phalaropus f. ♂ 11

Again while censusing the breeding birds a vaulted me, flying in from ~~[illegible]~~ over 100 m at times (particularly fulicarius). I did not count these birds. Rather, only individuals which were obviously on the grid ~~[illegible]~~ for reasons unrelated to my presence were recorded. One new melanotos nest (pipped eggs) found between end of grid and the oil spill pond where Miller's crew is working. Banded ♀ melanotos (Lr) came to oil spilled pond to mob me, she fed along the edge in emergent vegetation – at least her bill had oil on it.

South Meadow Lake, Transect 3

During the afternoon Russ Greenberg, Katy Parsons + I walked to the area between the Meadow Lakes in order to look for Calidris ruficollis ~~[illegible]~~ which Katy had reportedly seen the evening before. Although we did not find it – there was an amazing concentration of flocking melanotos (40) (♂ + ♀), Phalaropus fulicarius (♂) (60), Ph. lobatus (1), C. pusilla, and C. fuscicollis (1) along the down wind side of the lake. The birds were feeding on the upland area and along the shore edge (although most were upland) in very tight flocks. I walked from there around the E edge of S. Meadow Lake after leaving Katy + Russ – there were considerable numbers of melanotos + fulicarius, particularly on the SE, S + SW sides (an easterly wind today)

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1975

Journal

TRANSECTS 1,3,5

22 July 0830 began censusing transect 5. – clear sky, light NE wind, temp ~38°. A beautiful day today until the fog moved in at noon.

TRANSECT RESULTS		#1	#3	#5
alpina		4	0	2
bairdii		2	0	0
melanotos	♂	0	6	1
	♀	1	7	1
pusilla		1	0	2
Arenaria		1	0	0
Phalaropus f.	♂	0	29	5
	♀	0	0	0

Censusing tran #3 was very difficult because of the number of adults attending chicks – I was mobbed by ♂ Phalaropus throughout most of the length; it was obvious that were I to have counted all birds landing on the units as I stood there, the densities would have been grossly overestimated. Therefore I began censusing 2-4 units ahead of my position, watching birds take off as I approached. This worked fairly well. I was able to deal with the most individuals; I also watched areas several units back to see where birds would cease their clamoring. Certainly w/both melanotos ♀♀ + fulicarius ♂ this indicates where the chicks are. Birds which settled down off the transect (or, ahead of me, rising from without the transect,) were not recorded as having occurred on it, even though in the process of mobbing me they may have landed and fed briefly. As usual, the resident pair of St. pomarinus came to investigate me as I reached the 7 area of the transect (their nest is west of unit 15 or so). The jaeger could not loose its mosquito-cloud of ♂ fulicarius. At any given time it would have 8-15 birds around it, peeping constantly. Once I saw a mini. of 25 ♂ fulicarius hovering about as the jaeger flew on. Individuals will follow the jaeger for 250 m + then turn back. But by the time that they do other fulicarius have come to the mob. ♀ melanotos participate also, but not as actively. The melanotos ♀♀ also appear not

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1975

Journal

Transects 1, 3, 5

22 July (cont'd) to join the mob from as far away as will fulicarius, and they return to the area more quickly. Afternoon - habitat data

Grid 3

23 July 0830 - sunny with 0% cloud cover, light NE wind. 38°F at 0800. Few birds on the grid.

Drying process continues.

totals:

alpina		2
melanotos	♂	0
	♀	3
pusilla		3
Phalaropus	♂	7
	♀	0

Afternoon - habitat data see melanotos sp. accnt.

~~Evening~~ Pt. Barrow Spit ~~w/A. Lehr Brisbin~~ to Nuwak

During the evening (0720 - 11pm) I went out on to the Barrow Spit w/ Lehr Brisbin from ERDA. We obtained 3-wheel vehicle from the lab for transportation. Weather was atrocious - cold and slightly windy with a heavy fog. This cut down bird watching because of the poor visibility. Main pt. of trip was to find Calidris ruficollis chicks, which we did (see sp. accnt). Also found bairdii, alba, + Ph. fulicarius chicks.

GRID 2

24 July censused grid 2 from ~~0730~~ 0830 → 1pm. Few birds. Cloudy, slight wind. The last several nights and mornings have proven cold with freezing temperatures, local ~~frosts~~ frosts.

See melanotos sp. accnt re ♀-♀ interactions. On the grid, as has been true for the last several samples, the dominant event is the absence of birds from the dry high polygon areas. Shorebirds are only in the low wet flats and the polygonated areas w/ ponds or still saturated ground.

totals.

C. alpina		1
~~C. melanotos~~	♂	0
C. melanotos	♀	5
[Limosa haemastica		1 flying over only]
	♂	5
Phalaropus fulicarius	♀	0
Pluvialis dominica		7

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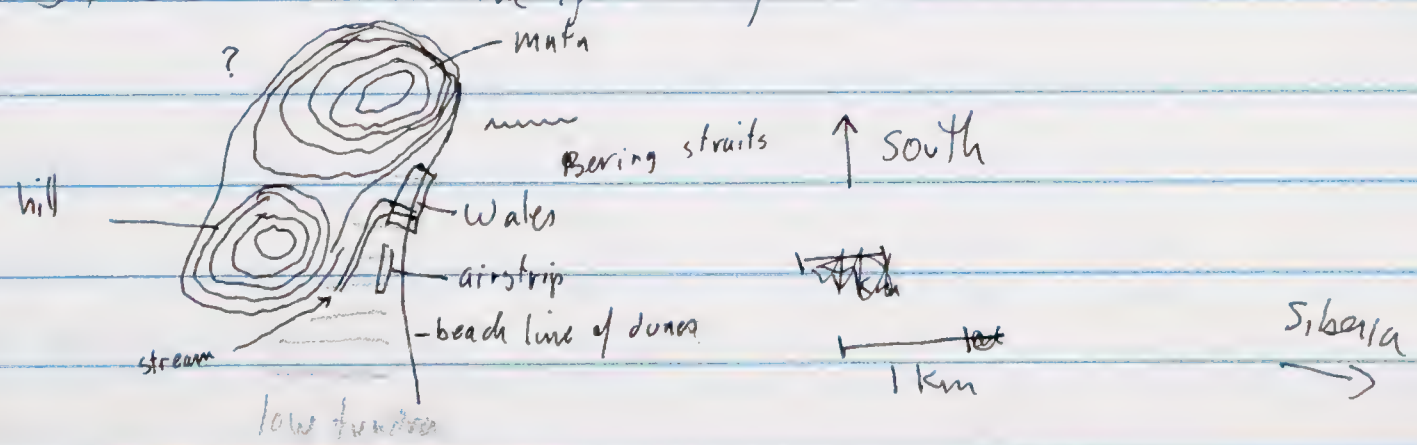
1975

Journal

Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula, Alaska

25 July - a "flight of opportunity" to Wales today - Russell Greenberg and I accompanied Dick Hymen of the Polar Research Laboratory to Wales in the R4D. Left ~1030 am; arrived at Wales shortly before 2. The flight was smooth but cloudy until the Brooks Range north of Kotzebue. The mntns along the direct route from Barrow to Kotzebue were more rugged that those we'd seen on previous flights to this area. (Thompson + Lisburne). But the ~~major sight~~ most significant finding for us along that part of the route were spruce forests - square miles of them - in the lowlands N of Kotzebue. Kotzebue bay was largely muddy from silt, and scattered with gill nets and fishing boats. The Seward Peninsula along its NW shore ~~from~~ past Shismaref to Wales was low coastal tundra - in some places extensively polygonated. Surf. Grey whales, many gulls. Whether because of the tidal stage we don't know, but there were ~~very~~ few extensive areas of muddy looking habitat along here - much less than one sees between Lisburne and Barrow. Finally to the W we saw the Siberian Cliffs and the Diomede Islands. A mystical view, shrouded black cliffs in a blue white fog. The Siberian mainland jutted up prominently ~~off~~ to the west of Diomede, particularly one large and long set of cliffs. Further to the S we could see more such formations. Unfortunately at the distance at which we were - 40 miles over the closest - details of the siberian coast weren't apparent.

We had 2.5 hrs on the ground, although were originally told to expect only 1. It was still to short a time. The general layout is:



thus, there is a juxtaposition of a high hill (mntn, even) at the S end of town ~~not~~ with the ocean and a large expanse of low grassy, unpolygonated (largely) tundra. The beach has surf, and a set of dunes which in some places are ~100 m wide

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1975

Journal

Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula, Alaska

25 July (cont'd)

The tundra, mostly thick grasses + sedges, is cut by a series of large ponds which appear shallow. (large being 100-200 m long and sometimes approaching circular). A stream runs along the base of the mntns + flows into the sea at the village (tiny, of ~100 people). It is separated from the low tundra by a slight rise in which there is a bit of polygonization + a slightly drier vegetation. We walked from the airstrip to the ocean, then down the beach through town to the mntns, then back through town, partly by the stream to the airstrip. Because of the limited time we saw very little (see trip list). Shorebirds had obviously bred there - the phalaropes, Calidrides + Limnodromus were all behaving as if w/chicks. I found what must have been a C. mauri chicle. The weather was extraordinarily good, with a light wind + something which approached sunshine. From the ground we could see the Diomedes but not Siberia. Left Wales at 1620.

TRANSECTS 1,2,3,4,5

27 July

A cold night + morning - there was ice on the ponds and a crust on the tundra when I began sampling transects at 0715. The last several days of bad weather with wind, fog, drizzle/snow and 100% cloud cover must have had a depressing effect on the insects available to foraging birds - especially critical now with the peak of laying young.

TRANSECT TOTALS:		1	2	3	4	5
alpina		3	2	0	3	5
bairdii		1	0	0	0	0
melanotos	♂	0	0	1	0	0
	♀	0	1	3	3	1
pusilla		0	0	0	0	0
Ph. fulicarius	♂	0	3	3	1	1
	♀	0	0	0	0	0
Pluvialis d.		5	0	0	3	0

One apparent fact of the habitat use patterns, particularly those of dunlins and pectorals, is that as the spectrum of available habitat increases - with opening of flats through drying and evaporation, and the drying of the better drained

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1975

Journal

TRANSECTS 1,2,3,4,5

27 July (cont'd) areas - particularly the highly polygonized ones - as this spectrum increases the separation of birds appears to be more clearer. Thus, melanotos and alpina appear to be ~~[illegible]~~ utilizing different areas - the pectoralis in flatter, less polygonized, and wetter regions, while the dunlins appear to require some degree of polygonization, and indeed are passing along the ridge (#1) and in some other highly polygonized sites. These patterns should emerge from the more detailed analysis. Yet there are also places where the two species continue to co exist. Apart from the increased resource spectrum available for differentiation, it is also possible that the ~~increased~~ greater mobility of the birds due to now ambulant young, plus the lack of need to remain in suitable nesting habitat (for melanotos) allows the differentiation to emerge. For example, ♀♀ melanotos passed through transect 3, reaching a peak during the 10 day period beginning 7/15. Now, they appear to be moving further down the gradient into areas which before were reasonably flooded. I found more pectoral ♀♀ to the south of transect 3 this morning, out in the Carex - Eriophorum flats, than there were on the transect. This is an area which earlier in the season had been without ♀ melanotos, but had considerable #'s of ♂ melanotos during the tenure of their flocking movements, around the ~~[illegible]~~ early part of July.

Note - just before running #3 I was almost "whited-out" in a snow flurry. Perhaps an exaggeration. But what is happening to the surface invertebrates + as a result to foraging sandpiper chicks ??

During the afternoon I returned to the transect area, first to photograph a Pluvialis clutch which was still in the nest but hatched, and then to sample micro-habitat foraging preferences.

GRID 3

28 July 0900 began sampling #3. 100% cloud - a low unpleasant cover w/ light NW wind. temperature ~34°F. ~~[illegible]~~ Although no pusilla appeared on the grid there were a few individuals in the nearby polygonated ~~[illegible]~~ areas toward

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GRID 3

28 July (cont'd)

Census totals

alpina		3
melanotos	♂	0
	♀	6
Ph. fulicarius		7

29 July remained inside much of day ~~tab~~ compiling transect information. weather miserable - 35°, rain.

30 July GRID 2

0915 began sampling GRID 2. - during the census period weather changed from a low fog ~~to~~ with no wind to a clearing sky and light NW breeze. As I was returning to the lab at 1230 the sun shone briefly.

Census totals:

alpina		14	(including 4 juveniles.)
melanotos	♂	0	
	♀	3	+ 3 juveniles
Ph. fulicarius	♂	12	
	♀	0	
Pluvialis d.		4	

Obviously the alpina situation has changed markedly: 24 July there was 1 alpina present. Today's high included 4 juveniles in two somewhat distinct groups. The dunlin were spread throughout the low (11, 0-4) region of the grid; i.e. in high polygons. They were apparently moving, to a certain extent, with the Pluvialis. In addition to the counted juveniles there were unfledged alpina in at least two distinct areas (off census sites). Today I found the season's first fledged melanotos - 3 juveniles still w/ protective ♀ in (0,6) area. PS nest 11 had 3 hatched chicks (see sp. accnt). The increase in Phalaropus f. ♂s was certainly due to a number of apparently non-breeding ♂♂ moving through (at least they were not acting as if tending chicks.) Another item of note was that I found a St. parasiticus eating an unfledged melanotos chick. It came after me as I passed near its chick (in 3,10 region) and dropped something only to pick it up again. As the bird flew off I saw it carrying something w/ obvious bird legs + thus gave chase. When the jaeger landed next I ran at it, + the bird took off sans the chick. Inspection revealed it to be a melanotos w/ primary pin feathers

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1975

Journal

Grid 2

30 July (cont'd) ~ 3 cm long. Curiously – the breast meat were stripped bare – picked clean, as were the viscera. Is that a typical jaeger eating habit, or had something else done the dirty work + el jaeger simply picked up the leftovers?

Footprint Lake Area – S from transect 3

31 July 1400 took 3 wheeler to N end of Footprint Lake, ~~[illegible]~~ carrying a shotgun in order to collect pectorals and dunlin for Yang + electrophoreisis. Immediately upon entering the lake bed, which is now drained with only a few channels of open water left. Much mud where the rollagons have passed through toward the basWell. On the exposed mud were alpina, melanotos, fuscicollis and one pusilla;– fulicarius was in the water + vegetation. Through the thick grasses of the drained lake bed were considerable numbers of melanotos, both ♀♀ with young and without; some fledged melanotos juveniles as well. NW from the old lake bed, toward transect 2, ~~one~~ lies an area of light polygonization with low center polygons and ponds. ♀ melanotos w/ broods there as well, particularly along the periphery of the ponds. I collected 12 melanotos, [11 ♀ and 1 juvenile.] The collected ♀♀ were almost all acting broody. Also collected 2 alpina and one fuscicollis. Weather was cold (38°F) with a high clearing fog, essentially no wind. Found 2 dead ~~[illegible]~~ phalarope chicks in two different places, one with a few entrails hanging out, the other seemingly undamaged.

Transects 1, 3, 5

1 August 0720 began sampling transect 5. 37°F, low clouds, a light NE breeze. The wind shifted directions periodically this a.m. and never became more than a whisper.

TRANSECT TOTALS:		1	2	3	4	5
alpina		4	10	0	6	18
melanotos	♂	0	0	0	0	0
	♀	1	10	5	3	5
Ph. fulicarius	♂	0	4	4	0	6
	♀	0	0	0	0	0
Plovialis d.		2	0	0	3	4

alpina is obviously doing something now – moving in small flocks. It appears to be associating w/ Pluvialis in the moderately polygonized, dryer quadrats. There are mixed groups of adults and juveniles. Further, the adults in these groups are no longer acting broody, and do not

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1975

Journal

Transects 1, 3, 5

1 August

respond to me until I got within a more reasonable distance (~25m) than that at which they were freaking out when with broods (>100m). Perhaps it will be possible to take micro-habitat preference data on them soon.

Flight to Barter Island

2 August

After a long morning of waiting PO'Connor + I took off in the twin otter at noon for Deadhorse (near Prudhoe Bay) and Barter Island. We were on for the ride in order to see coastline. As such, we had no control over ground time, + were therefore able to see very little. (see trip list). Flight was ~ 3½ hrs going, including 40 min on ground in Deadhorse, and 2 hrs returning (tail wind) direct from Barter Island (20 min on ground in Barter). We were not able to see very much from the plane because of bad weather + basically uncooperative pilot. At Prudhoe I found a flock of ~30 juvenile Calidris pusilla behaving territorially (see sp. accnt). The runway at Barter is on a gravel spit and almost a mile from any tundra; we were thus unable to peruse good shorebird habitat during the brief ground time there. Saw one polar bear with cub on ice between Deadhorse and Barter.

Grids 2+3

3 August

totals		2	3
alpina	ad	8	2
	juv	4	1
melanotos	♂	0	0
	♀	4	0
	juv	2	
bairdii	ad	1	
	juv	2	0
Ph. fulicarius	♂	12	0
	♀	0	0
	juv	2	1
Pluvialis d.		7	0

Bryan canvassing Grid 3 at 0715; finished #2 ~ 1300. These areas are remarkably more easy to census now with reduced leafs and bird activity. Weather this morning was characterized by a high layer of clouds covering ~95% of sky, a light to moderate (increasing) easterly wind, and air temperatures on the order of 38°F. Conditions on both grids appear to be similar to what they were during the last census: alpina w/ juveniles moving in the high polygon areas w/ Pluvialis.

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1975

Journal

Grids 2+3

3 August (cont'd)

(although some of the juvenile alpina had moved away into the pond region); 4 melanotos with chicks (plus one set of juveniles) largely in the pond and low grassy region of the grid; Phalaropus f. concentrated in the pondy region, still w/chicks, although several juveniles were apparent and there seemed to be a few ♂♂ sans parental responsibility. The most remarkable development of the day was not reflected by grid tallies: hundreds of juvenile pusilla now are foraging in the Britton area, the edges of the Middle Salt Lagoon, and in the mouth of Goth Creek. They appear to be restricted to the shore and near shore areas; however one did fly over as I was censusing the Grid 2.

IBP area Grids 2,3,4

4 August

spent the morning gathering micro habitat site data on fulicarius, melanotos, Pluvialis, and alpina. The weather did an amazing thing, becoming sunny, rapidly warm and mosquitoish. No wind. Temperature rose to ~45°F. During the afternoon I first went in to Barrow for May, June + July weather summaries (see weather accn't for xerox as), and then returned to the Goth Creek area for more micro-points. As I drove up Russell G. who had been there all afternoon, signalled frantically for me to stop. He had found a juvenile Calidris ferruginea, which we were able to relocate without any trouble (see sp. accnt.)

Transects 1,3,5

5 August

began censusing transect 5 at 0735. Light N wind, 100% clouds. It rained last night enough to fill puddles in areas along the road. Sampled transect 5 from 20 direction - perhaps a mistake because the jaeger pair hounded me over much of the more productive area (units 10-17), spooking dunlin. However I believe I was successful in recording them properly.

Totals:			1	2	3	4	5
pusilla	ad		0	0	0	0	0
	imm			1			
alpina	ad		0	0	1	4	10
	imm		0	1	2	5	1
melanotos	♂		0	0	0	0	0
	♀		2	10	6	6	7
	imm		0	0	0	0	0
Fulicarius	♂		0	1	1	2	7
	♀		0	0	0	0	0
	imm		0	0	0	0	0
Pluvialis			1	0	0	0	0

J P Myers
1975

Journal

Transects 1, 3, 5

5 August (cont'd)

transect #1 was dead, as can be seen from the totals. Of interest along here was the fact that the ♂ Nycea whose nest was near unit 18, and which has been hounding me during censuses for the last several weeks as far away as unit 15 or so, today began dive bombing as I climbed onto the ridge by unit 0. The ♀ was nearby. In fact, during my last several censuses the ♂ has been hunting down that far. I suspect that the chicks have worked their way [illegible] Sheina Ridge toward the ♂'s current hunting area. It would not surprise me were their distribution causally related to the paucity of shorebirds – particularly in that I picked up 2 ♀ melanotos down near the nest site where I'd never had shorebirds. Transect 3 was interesting in that there ~~was~~ was one alpina and one pusilla juvenile. Yesterday while taking micro-habitat ~~three times~~ I had encountered a group of alpina j's, pusilla, melanotos + fulicarius in a ~~[illegible]~~ place near where today's anomalies were. Could it be that the apparent specificity of alpina to moderately → high polygonized areas breaks down after chicks fledge? Could the chicks be less selective? To what extent was yesterday's warm weather responsible, in that it induced greater availability of surface insects? One item of particular interest is that despite the masses of pusilla in the littoral zone, particularly along the shores of the salt lagoons – there few individuals foraging on the tundra. Also it appears as if alpina is switching to the coast. A note re weather – we were assaulted today by constantly changing conditions – the greatest flux since Tierra del Fuego: it would snow heavily for 5 minutes only to have the sky erupt in brilliant sunshine. There snow.

IBP area

6 August

spent much of today taking micro points. What a frustrating experience, of questionable utility. The points are real, usually, i.e. I think they reflect the habitat preferences of the spp. But there are many problems inherent in their collection: first + foremost is the difficulty of finding a bird sufficiently cooperative to allow you to approach. Sometimes it is very difficult to be sure that a bird's position is not influenced by you – in fact many times it obviously is + therefore must be ignored, as in broody adults. Dunlins, for example, ~~to~~ now are foraging in polygonated areas both in the lows + on the highs (troughs no polygons)

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Journal

IBP area, Barrow Alaska

6 August (cont'd) When you approach + disturb them, they tend to move to the higher parts of the mounds. But they are feeding there part of the time anyway, probing into the mats of moss. So how, for any given pt., is it possible to deal fairly w/ their behavior? Melanotos ♀ react similarly to humans, but almost never appear to forage up on the polygons undisturbed, so the problem is not as great.

this a.m. at 7 the ground covered w/ snow. How frightening! melted by 9:30

7 August another day of micro. Then an evening collecting melanotos, alpina + Arenaria near Footprint Lake. This is an artificially drained area now rife with stands of Arctophila fulva and saturated ground. Earlier in the year it was a vast flooded field. The bas well vehicular track cuts through the lake (the reason for draining it), and because of the vehicular passage there are long strips of exposed mud, in some places nice muddy puddles, etc. There are many shorebirds here; in fact it and Voth Slough have about the densest concentration now in the tundra, with small groups of melanotos + alpina, fulicarius, Arenaria, some pusilla (even), Pluvialis, fuscicollis. Actually Voth Slough is more uniformly heavy ♀ melanotos and ♂ fulicarius. The trend for alpina to accum in lower areas, first entered in the journal 5 August, continues. Juvenile alpina are now found anywhere, particularly along pectoral puddles-grass lined small pools with much emergent vegetation. Yet one still sees alpina in the higher habitat as well. But the most apparent feature of their changing habitat usage is the number of alpina now along the littoral areas. Where there is shallow water + mud, as the mouth of Voth Creek or Brittas ponds, there are numbers of alpina. Shortly, if not already, the point will be reached where alpina are a thoroughly littoral species.

Grids 2 + 3

8 August 745 - 1130 on #3; 1330 - 1600 on #2 Strong wind. cold, clearing

		#2	#3
alpina	♂ juv	3	9
		5	3
	♂	0	
	♀	3	4
melanotos	juv	1	2
Pluvialis		0	1
fulicarius	♂	2	5
	♀	0	0
	juv	2	4

JP Myers
1975

Journal

Grids 2+3, NARL, Barrow Alaska

8 August (cont'd)

Again today I am impressed by the sudden shifts in shorebird foraging areas. On grid 3 they are foraging over the entire area, as evinced by their recorded positions on the grid. One group, in the upper units, was associating with Pluvialis as before. They were in the upland areas. Others were along the 'ridge' slope in the southern region, an area which has been bereft of birds for some time (save melanotos). Finally they were in the mixed polygon-pool region, foraging both on the polygons and in the pool edges. I was able to get micro points on them, on melanotos + on fulicarius. By midafternoon, during the census of grid 2, the wind had picked up considerably + the sky cleared somewhat. Of some relevance to shorebirds was the presence of 2 adult and 2 Nycta chicks (see boxes on data sheet). They were using the high polygon areas where a flock of Pluvialis + alpina had been during the previous two censuses. This group was not there today. To what extent are the Nycta working against shorebirds - now I have 4 cases of places where Nycta apparently discouraged shorebird presence: transect 1 at in zone around nest during first half of season; Grid 3 when jaegers were killed + Nycta moved in; transect 1 last census when ♂ Nycta had expanded range + chicks apparently moved, and now this. Although this is almost impossible to substantiate w/out a fairly rigorous program, the arguments make sense. They also wreak a certain havoc w/ my seasonal ∆'s in s-bird densities. Flocks of Anas were flying over today; one possible Falco rusticola - an obvious, large + fleet falcon in poor light over the road.

Barrow Spit

9 August

During the evening I took a three wheeler ~ 3 km out the spit from NARL, going as far as Whale Bone Cove. Very cold - temp ~30° - snow + strong W wind. The wind has piled ice up along the Chukchi shore. See trip list for birds.

10 August

Transects 1,3,5

The snow which was falling intermittently last night remained, so that at 7 this a.m. there was snow over the tundra - not more than .25 cm, but a fairly continuous layer. Temp at 7 = 28°F; by 1400 it had risen to 32°F. Snow cover off by 1230. Strong

JP Myers
1975

Journal

Transects 1,3,5

10 August (cont'd)

westerly wind, with intermittent snow and 100% cloud cover. A blustery, cold day.

Began censusing transect 5 at 0840; finished 3 by noon.

totals		1	3	5
alpina	ad	9	0	7
	j	2	0	1
melanotos	♂	0	0	0
	♀	1	3	0
	j	1	2	1
Ph. fulicarius	♂	0	0	0
	♀	0	0	0
	j	0	1	3

Middle Salt Lagoon

During the afternoon I had intended to continue micro-work. But en route along gas line road I stopped in order to peruse the ever-growing gull flock at the mouth of Oth Creek. Low + behold – a slaty-backed gull. It stood out as an exceedingly dark-backed, pink-legged gull almost of hyperboreus size. Trying to get a better look, I chased it to the dump, where I was able to get within 50 m. Yellow eye. but undetermined eye-ring color. I went back to the lab to find Peter + Russell, who had not yet returned from the point. I went back out with Phil —, running out of gas part way there. We continued on foot + easily found the gull – he confirmed my ID. We then hitched back to the lab. Just as we were returning to the dump, this time w/ Russell et. al., another Schistisagus flew by. Back at the dump after dinner the gull was easily relocated by all.

11 August

L. schistisagus again along Middle Salt Lagoon

IB Pasen

During the morning + then again in the afternoon I worked on micro habitat data. See daily list re species seen. It was cold (never going over 33°) but sunny with only a light west wind + occasional snow flurries. Positively balmy compared w/ other recent days. The shorebird scene: patches of melanotos, mostly juveniles along heavily vegetated ponds. but the patches are few + far between. Infrequently I came across pectoris & melanotos alpina – fairly abundant in a variety of habitats. Most adults appear to be sticking to the more heavily polygonated areas, while the juveniles are more pectoral-ish in habitat. fulicarius – very few, almost all juveniles.

JP Myers
1975

Journal

IBP area

11 August (cont'd) Pluvialis d. — saw 3 all afternoon: a pair w/ its chick. This was especially frustrating because the express purpose of the afternoon outing was to compile more Pluvialis micro-points (I finished melanotos this a.m.). Other spp. of shorebirds are absent now from the tundra. During the afternoon trek I wandered W from the Smithsonian building as far as the Barrow slough, then cut S from there to Roth Lake. In doing so I traversed a considerable diversity of habitat.

GRID 3

12 August 0900 in a moderate and increasing southerly wind I began censusing GRID 3. With the shift in wind direction the temperature soared to a balmy 38° — it is incredible what a difference there is. Cloud cover 80% and decreasing, although intermittent rain drops pelted. (we were hailed upon earlier in the a.m.). And with the southerly wind have come migrants: thousands of Calcarius flew by me during the morning census. That is no exaggeration. As can be seen from the census totals, melanotos appear to be on the move as well. I identified no adult ♀♀ — no one on the grid is probably chicks any longer, and all the birds I was able to see well were juveniles. The mel. j's were moving alot in flocks + small groups, making censusing somewhat difficult. I was conservative in counting, and made fair sense of who was where + where they might have been on my last pass by.

GRID TOTALS:

alpina	ad.	25
	j	3
melanotos	♂	0
	♀	0
	j	16
fulicarius	♂	2
	♀	0
	j	3

The alpina are also obviously up to something. In fact they are over the entire grid. I find the high ad/juv. ratio interesting, particularly as it is low along the littoral. (ask RG); the adult alpina were foraging in all micro-habitats, including low pectoralis stuff, although they appeared to be more common in higher places.

During the afternoon I went to transect 3 and worked on macro-habitat characterization of the transect units. Nothing remarkable and ornithological in nature happened.

J P Myers
1975

Journal

Barrow Spit to Nuwak + Plover Pt.

12 August cont

1830 went w/ K Persons on 3-wheeler to the end of the spit, traveling out the Chukchi side. Weather was incredibly balmy – 39° with sun and no clouds. This changed abruptly as a westerly wind picked up, and around 2115 we were socked in by a thick + wet fog. En route out, however, the sea was glass. Xema sabinii + Phalaropus fulicarius were the two most common birds along the Chukchi side, hundreds of the former + 2000± of the latter. Both spp were foraging within a meter of shore, picking off surface + subsurface invertebrates + going through the "splash" zone for stranded bugs. Very few anatids – a small flock of Somn. stellari, a few Somn. spectabilis, and ~50 Clangula h. At the point (Nuwak), on the long thin tundra pool, were ~200 Phal. fulicarius, 50 C. alpina, 10 C. pusilla, 6 C. melanotos, juv., 5 C. mauri, juv., ~50 Xema., 10 Arenaria interpres. We searched diligently for Rhodostethia, and found only 4 juveniles (excellent looks at them all, beside juvenile sabine's for comparison) along the spit almost halfway to Plover Pt from Nuwak. Along this stretch of beach the birds were on the downwind (outer) side, again foraging in the littoral. Over 1000 fulicarius along here, ratio of adult : juvenile fulicarius in on the order of 1:10. One flock of ~200 Sterna paradisaea foraging almost all the way to Plover Pt, hovering ~100 m off shore, plunging + surface dipping from the air.

Grid 2, transect 3

13 August

Began censusing Grid 2 at 0830 – moderate westerly wind with a low and thick fog. temp. on the order of 38°F.

Census totals:

C. alpina	ad.	16
	juv.	5
C. melanotos	♂	0
	♀	2
	juv	3
Pluvialis dominica	ad.	0
	j.	8
Phalaropus fulicarius	♂	2
	♀	0
	j	21

The snowy owl w/ chicks are still in the lower left hand corner of the grid, which happens to be G. Batzli's trapping area, as well as being higher + more polygonized the the other regions. In fact, the definite habitat difference makes it difficult to say whether the owls' presence is solely responsible for the lack of shorebirds. It is also true that local areas vary

JP Myers
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Journal

Grid 2,

13 August (cont'd)

in the abundance of birds: witness the difference in pectoral densities on grids 3 (run yesterday) and 2. These areas are contiguous, essentially, and have a similar although not identical array of habitat. I can perceive a few differences between the areas: grid 3 abuts on its northern edge, + indeed includes along the north side, a strip of low center polygon ponds, with low topographic relief. This is one of the more extensive stands of that habitat in the area and is where many ♀♀ melanotos brought clutches. Grid 2 possesses only a small area of low, LCP + ponds near the southern side (0,5 ac) + this piece of habitat does not extend extensively beyond the grid. Several ♀♀ were probably clutches earlier in the season but are gone now, perhaps because of the proximity of the Nyctea.

Transects 1,3,5

19 August

0740 began sampling #5. A moderate east wind, 100% clouds and 37° graced the morning.

transect totals:		1	3	5
C. alpina	ad	0	2	12
	j	1	1	8
C. melanotos	♂	0	0	0
	♀	2	2	0
	j	0	0	3
Ph. fulicarius	♂	0	0	1
	♀	0	0	0
	j	0	10	5
Pluvialis dominica	ad.	0	0	0
	j	0	0	2

So, transect 5 was again covered with shorebirds, especially alpina. I suspect that part of the reason for its continued high density is the proximity of #5 to good littoral habitat. Doll that be? Birds are piled into the littoral now (mostly alpina) and in at least some other upland areas adjacent to the coast there are high densities. This is true of the Arctophila marsh behind the lab (w/ melanotos instead of alpina). I also found concentrations of alpina juveniles + adults as well as fulicarius and melanotos between the two Meadow lakes. [Note that the quadrats on #3 near S Meadow Lake were the only significant contributors to the #3 totals.] So perhaps it is not the littoral so much as simply an extreme patchiness, perhaps related in some way to water proximity (an important visual clue to vagile flocks no doubt). One trend is for the previously noted habitat separations to be disintegrating, or changing. I no longer am picking up large #'s of melanotos, so perhaps the ones that do occur are errant birds, which when there were larger #'s would have been

J P Chapers
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Transects 1, 3, 5

14 August (cont'd) masked. Dunlin are diversifying, or perhaps simply shifting. Juvenile Pluvialis are foraging in areas where during the post breeding movement of adults, the adults never appeared. In fact they are foraging along the exposed pool edges, etc, like all the other juvenile birds.

TRANSECT #1

15 August spent the entire day sampling habitat along transect 1. A balmy afternoon, which was to be expected after a dawn temperature of 47°F!! Light southerly breezes all day, sun. Saw 2 Tryngites.

Grids 2, 3

16 August Censused both grids today, beginning at 0740 and ending by 1230. The weather, although unpleasant, did not interfere with observations: temp 35°, moderate N wind, 100% clouds (low & threatening, but only occasionally foggy.)

totals:		#2	#3
alpina	ad	25	8
	j	6	2
fuscicollis	ad	0	0
	j	0	1
melanotos	♂	0	0
	♀	2	0
	j	0	5
fulicarius	♂	1	1
	♀	0	0
	j	29	7
Pluvialis	ad	0	2
	j	0	1

alpina are obviously building up - in fact the density today on #2 is the highest on grid 2 to date. They were well distributed over the area, although the largest single concentration was in a region of high polygon's covered w/ Carex-Eqn and bryophytes. Flocks of all common spp. were seen in migratory wheels, tooling high over the Toondra & falling rapidly in unison. One ♂ melanotos (banded [w blk; al w]) persists in protecting his brood on Grid 3. During the afternoon I completed sampling habitat along transect 1. What a bear.

TRANSECT 2

17 August worked on habitat on transect 2 throughout the day characterizing the vegetation, micro-relief, and water conditions. The procedure is to pace each diagonal of all units, sampling every 8th pace, using a 2m radius circle as the basic area. Vegetation is characterized as falling into one of 10 classifications, based upon a model system generated by Pat Weber

Table 3. List of the eight vegetation noda identified from the sampled stands at Point Barrow. Characteristic and or dominant species for each are listed.

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1. DRY LUZULA CONFUSA HEATH:

   Luzula confusa, Potentilla hyparctica, Alectoria nigricans, Pogonatum alpinum, and Psilopilum cavifolium.

II. MESIC SALIX ROTUNDIFOLIA HEATH:

   Salix rotundifolia, Arctagrostis latifolia, Saxifraga punctata, Sphaerophorus globosus, and Brachythecium salebrosum.

III. MESIC CAREX AQUATILIS-POA ARCTICA MEADOW:

   Carex aquatilis, Poa arctica, Luzula arctica, Cetraria richardsonii, Pogonatum alpinum.

IV. MOIST CAREX AQUATILIS-ONCOPHORUS WAHLENBERGII MEADOW:

   Carex aquatilis, Oncophorus wahlenbergii, Dupontia fisheri, Peltigera aphthosa and Aulacomnium turgidum.

V. WET DUPONTIA FISHERI-ERIOPHORUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM MEADOW:

   Dupontia fisheri, Eriophorum angustifolium, Cerastium jenisjense, Peltigera canina and Campylium stellatum.

VI. WET CAREX AQUATILIS-ERIOPHORUM RUSSEOLUM MEADOW:

   Carex aquatilis, Eriophorum russeolum, Saxifraga foliolosa, Calliergon sarmentosum, and Drepanocladus brevifolius.

VII. ARCTOPHILA FULVA POND MARGIN:

   Arctophila fulva, Ranunculus pallasii, Ranunculus gmelini, Eriophorum russeolum, and Calliergon giganteum.

VIII. COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS MEADOW AND CREEK BED

   Phippsia algida, Ranunculus pygmaeus, Stellaria humifusa, Saxifraga rivularis, and Arctagrostis latifolia.

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Transect 2

17 August (cont'd) (Univ of Colorado) for the IBP arctic tundra biome project. see opposite attached sheet. I have added two classifications: (0) – no vegetation on the surface of the 2m radius circle, and (9) a mesic association dominated by Carex aquatilis and fructose lichens but lacking any Poa arctica. This typically occurs ~~near~~ ~~mesic areas~~ on the hummocky polygon rims of rising low center polygons – i.e. low center polygons with Carex – Eriophorum centers, often standing water, sometimes Arctophila ponds, which have pronounced vertical relief – ~~so~~ almost invariably over 20 cm, usually more, up to 50–60. I have separated this association from the mesic Carex – Poa because it lacks the dense monocot stands of Poa, having caespitose Carex, sometimes (often) Luzula arctica, and unusually Arctagrostis latifolia. It differs from the Carex – Eriophorum association because of the presence of fructose lichens, indicating a dryer moisture regime, reflecting better drainage and (often as a result of) the increased micro relief present, in contrast with very low Carex – Eriophorum or Carex – Oncophorus low center polygon rims. (#9) also lacks any Salix rotundifolia, otherwise it would be classified as (#2). I believe these differentiations useful for two reasons: first, ~~to~~ because it ~~probably~~ probably makes a great deal of difference to a bird whether it ~~most~~ is foraging in the relatively open vegetation of #9 but one which is dryer than #6. Secondly, because the occurrence of this type is associated strongly with the high rimmed low center polygons and ponds, and will therefore add another potentially significant variable for subsequent transect analysis.

Transect 4

18 Aug — began taking hab. data on #4, finishing one diagonal of all units. However the cold was greater than my resolve, so after those four hours I returned to camp.

Transects 1,3,5

19 August — began sampling #5 at 0720 – strong E wind, ~~...~~

totals		1	3	5
alpina	a	0	1	4
	j	1	2	2
anchandra	♂	0	0	0
	♀	0	1	1
	j	3	3	4
Ph. foliaceus	♂	0	0	0
	♀	0	0	0
	j	0	14	6
Pluvialis d	♂	0	0	0
	♀	2	0	2

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1975

Journal

GRIDS 2, 3 Barrow, AK

20 August Began sampling #2 at 0800 after operating 30 min watching three Tryngites along N side of Dotson Creek. The totals reflect one unexpected development, at least insofar as the achieved densities are concerned: we have been invaded by juvenile Limnodromus scolopaceus. However they are appearing only in the upland (i.e. inland) areas, not ~~always~~ in the littoral zone. Weather this a.m. 38°, light NE wind, ~~no~~ low clouds but no fog.

totals		GRID 2		GRID 3
C. alpina	a	18		5
	j	15		2
C. melanotos	♂	0		0
	♀	3		0
	j	8	← 4 PS unknowns assigned to j	16
Ph. fulicarius	♂	1		1
	♀	0		0
	j	13		20
Limnodromus scolopaceus	a	0		0
	j	17		40
Pluvialis dominica	a	0		0
	j	0		1

Wainwright, North Slope, Alaska

1400 flew w/ Russell Greenberg to Wainwright, planning to stay until 22 August sampling OCS transects. We arrived ~1500, established ourselves in NARL camp and then went out onto transects established previously along the Kuk river, inland from the Wainwright airport. The tundra between the airport and the Kuk is heavily polygonized tundra ~~that~~ sloping gently ~~to~~ down toward the Kuk, at which point the slope breaks sharply in a 10-20 ft bank. Deep troughs sometimes a meter or more wide, polygons 50-100 cm high, a few higher. Vegetation on the mounds is generally a Salix rotundifolia heath with considerable Eriophorum vaginatum tussocks. A rosacea which neither RG nor I recognized substituted for Potentilla much. Carex. troughs were Dupontia and Carex + Erio. angustifolium; ponds had stands of Arctophila. This series of high polygon extends ~~over~~ many kilometers along the ridge separating the Chukchi Sea from the Kuk (which at this point is flowing parallel to the ocean. Walking along the crest, there are occasional large expanses of low center polygons and ponds. One such, at the northern end of our walk ~1.5 km ~~over~~ straight north from Wainwright is perhaps 500-600 meters in diameter, well defined by the ~~ridge~~ high (up to 5 m) rims. The Kuk river near the airport is a boring, small-gravel beach which is imperceptibly riverine, but most definitely an estuary. No birds were foraging along the first transect, which runs along this beach ~1 km NW from the point where we intercepted the Kuk

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Wainwright, North Slope, Alaska.

20 August (cont'd)

to a major slough (actually now an isolated arm of the estuary) which, continues to parallel the coast as the Kuk breaks off inland. [the 'river'-estuary- here is miles wide + devoid of birds]]. En route we also censused an upland transect perpendicular from unit 11: no shorebirds actually present within the units, but several C. alpina, melanotos, Limnodromus sc. and Pluvialis d. made their presence known. In contrast habitat like ridge previously described - in fact it is part of the same ridge to the main estuary, the slough's west shore was covered with birds, mostly dunlin (73) Phalaropus lobatus. A few C. mauri were present as well as one alba. + Phalaropus the substrate was a bit muddier w/ more organic material, no current but a light lapping of wavelets. Otherwise it was cursorily similar to the Kuk. Reaching the end of the 1 Km transect, we cut directly toward the ocean going through a large bowl (the expanse of low center polygon already described). Here melanotos and Limnodromus prevailed, with some juvenile phalaropes. Gavia arctica + stellata flew vociferously overhead. See trip list for spp. seen. See alpina sp. accounts.

totals		
alpina	a	69
	j	4
mauri	j	13
alba		1
Phalaropus f.		2

21 August

Walked w/ R Greenberg from Wainwright to mudflats at mouth of Kuk river, ~ 5 Km. Began at 0815, returned 1400. Weather characterized by very heavy fog, gradually lifting. Till at 1400 we could see ~ 500 m. Flying in the previous day, + during a brief reconnoiter last evening, I had estimated there would be over 1000 fulicarius along the shore - my predictions were way over, certainly because the birds moved to other areas. We counted all seen en route w/ the following tallies..

	foraging	flying
C. alpa	12	3
C. alpina	9	14
C. bairdii	1	
C. mauri j	3	0
C melanotos	0	0
Limnodromus scolopaceus	0	2
Pluvialis dominica	0	2
Phalaropus fulicarius	199	18
Glaucous gull	8	not counted
Xema	2 juv	" "
Gavia stellata	1	
Sterna paradisaea	1	

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Journal

Wainwright, North Slope, Alaska

21 August (cont'd)

After reaching the mouth of the river we went perpendicularly to the ocean for ~ 300 m in order to reach a large "mudflat" on the opposite side, a composite of mud and gravel with some places high enough to be covered with Puccinellia. Birds counted there were largely along the channels cutting through the flats – only a few western spirers were actually on the flat itself save along water edges:

C. alba	3 j
C. alpina	
Phalaropus fulicarius	8 j + 7 ad + 40 flying
Limnodromus scolopaceus	4 + 10 flying
C. mauri	4
Phalaropus fulicarius	200
Clangula hyemalis	1

We returned along the same route, save an extensive foray into the tundra ridge to chase an Empidonax (either difficilis or flaviventris – see Greenberg's extensive description) and to run the upland transect (which yielded 2 Ph. fulicarius juveniles. During the late afternoon I walked around town – there are many C. mauri about, and a few pusilla, as well as ubiquitous Limnodromus and fulicarius. To my amazement + concern the Produce barge, which had been off Wainwright in a large lead when we arrived, pulled south to Icy Cape to avoid the incoming ice.

22 August

0800 I returned alone to the Kuk River transect first visited 20 August; Greenberg went back to transect along the Chukchi toward the south. Again, a thick fog permeated the area, making all but nearby (within 200 m) birds virtually undetectable. The estuary transect again yielded no birds; along the 0.5 km (5 hectare) inland transect there were two juvenile alpina. Then at the very end of the Kuk estuary transect in a pool isolated from the main body of water by a gravel spit (pool dimensions ~125 m diameter) were 12 Limnodromus s. juveniles, 3 C. alpina j's, 2 melanotos j's and one Ph. fulicarius. The Kuk slough transect was barren in comparison to results of 20 August: only 2 birds (2 j melanotos) were actually on the transect. Several alpina, fulicarius, and Pluvialis d. flew by. I returned by cutting directly across the tundra to the airport, spooking again melanotos, dominica, and scolopaceus en route. See daily trip list re species seen.

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Wainwright, North Slope, Alaska

22 August

We had planned to leave Wainwright today, flying back to Barrow on a Wien twin otter. But the fog here and there conspired to keep us on the ground in Wainwright. ~~It was~~ the plane was to arrive around ~~1430~~ 1430 and beginning then the town's inhabitants began to accumulate beside the runway – most were kids, many of whom had balsa airplanes with rubber band props and plastic tails. The village store had apparently just received a shipment. But the parents came as well, and everyone, amidst the gab, watched the NW horizon for the twin otter, which never came. A Cessna 185 did land about 1630, carrying word that Barrow weather was such as to not allow a flight today. At that, the crowd dribbled back to town, its plane-fever dissipating and with it hopes for the twice-weekly mail run. We carried our gear back to the NARL cabins. During the evening I walked north along the beach, staying out until 1130. The ice had come in. During the early afternoon, over the ice numerous Rissa tridactyla flew northward along the shore; there were more kittiwakes around than I'd seen for ~~[illegible]~~ a week or more. The ice having returned probably was a causal factor. But by evening no Rissa could be seen. And throughout the evening small Phalaropus flocks, and groups of 25-50 Branta nigricans, flew over southward, deviating not a bit in an obvious migratory effort. Gavia arctica + G. stellata called resonantly overhead, the cat meow of the stellata and the arctica bark. Pluvialis dominica passed over infrequently, one or two at a time, and flocks of dowitchers tooled about.

23 August

0700 – returned to the beach. The movements of Phalaropus + Branta continue, even more pronounced than last evening. Little Ule is flying. Returned to camp at 0800

1030 – walked again along the beach. No more directed flights of Phalaropus or of Branta. We returned to the cabins at 1100 and just after arriving, the twin otter circled town. We immediately gathered up our gear and strode to the airport. A ~~large~~ crowd of 25 had arrived before, or by then the plane had devulged its cargo – mostly soda pop for the village store, it seemed (the town is dry). But when we tried to get on, Homer Bradfield ~~told~~ announced that there was only one seat left, as the plane had come with a lot of cargo + thus left seats behind. I flipped a coin w/ Russell, and lost. Oh dismay – I sat on the runway for two hours reading Peterson in the sun, then walked to the store + bought food for lunch. Finally at 1430 I managed to hitch a ride on a Cessna 185 charter that had come to Wainwright + was returning to Barrow empty. $33.

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Transects 1,3,5, Barrow Alaska

24 August

sampled transects 0740 - 1100. Temperature at onset ~35°F with heavy fog and a light SE wind. Fog lifted intermittently and then lifted entirely by the time I was halfway through #1 (order, as usual, was 5-1-3)

totals:		1	3	5
C. alpina	ad	6	0	5
	j	3	3	2
C. melanotos	♂	0	0	0
	♀	0	0	0
	j	3	4	1
L. himnodromus scolopaceus	j	0	4	7
Pluvialis dominica	j	2	0	0
Phalaropus f	♂	0	0	0
	♀	0	0	0
	j	0	7	10

Note - six Nyctea chicks scattered out of the 5a unit of #1 and began censusing, going in a variety of directions including down along the transect. Himnodromus are almost everywhere, invariably so. - they are now the most abundant shorebird, or at least equal in number to alpina. During the afternoon I returned to transect 4 and finished sampling habitat there. It became a balmy 50°, with no clouds and several mosquitoes.

GRIDS 2, 3

25 August

0715 began censusing the grids; finished at 1215. The weather changed from 40° + clear to 50° and raining w/ strong southern winds during the census period.

GRID totals		#2	#3
C. alpina	ad	22	18
	j	4	8
C. melanotos	♂	0	0
	♀	1	1
	j	22	15
Limnodromus scolopaceus	j	14	** 91 **
Pluvialis dominica	j	0	6
Phalaropus fulicarius	♂	0	0
	♀	0	0
	j	15	18

Again, as has been true since the last grid census, Limnodromus are the story, achieving incredible densities. Most of the Limno. birds in #3 were in a flock of 75 which remained more or less intact in the same area throughout the morning. As evidenced by the "flyby" tally (see grid data sheet), Dowitchers + other shorebirds are flying a tremendous amount also. A good % of these flybys are repeated sightings of the same flocks flitting about, but many are not. There is some movement by

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Grids 2+3

25 August cont'd

dowitchers, turnstones and phalaropes between the two gridded areas and nearly Voth Creek/Middle Salt lagoon. [at 1030 there were ~15 dowitchers along the OCS Voth Creek transect (my count) whereas at 1215 there were 120 plus 42 dunlin – this is without movement of the big Grid 3 flock]

26 - 28 August

A severe storm developed out of the south wind which began 25 August. By the morning of the 26th the wind had shifted to westerly direction, blowing as strong as the hardest winds of the year. Middle Salt Lagoon was covered w/ white caps in the process. I spent the 26th and 27th completing habitat grids along transect 5. Because of the weather it was very unpleasant work, particularly by the 27th because of a strong drop in temperature and hard frost with blowing snow. I was able to ~~stay~~ manage only about 5 hrs at a time, both morning and afternoon of the 26th + the morning of the 27th. The afternoon of the 27th the wind abated enough so that it looked as if the storm was spent – indeed we had a late afternoon of sun. But by 6 a.m. on the 28th it had returned with vengeance, albeit at slightly warmer temperatures (40°). Much rain. I worked outside both morning and afternoon locating grids and transects on aerial photographs. Because of the poor weather + the nature of the work, I made few observations of birds.

Transects 1,3,5

29 August

0740 began sampling; wind light from E (what a switch) with temperature 32°. Thin sheet of ice on many ponds, but not as hard a frost as that of 27 Aug. ~~the~~ low clouds occasionally pretending to be fog, but burning off partially by late morning.

totals:		1	3	5
C. alpina	a.	0	0	8
	j	0	1	5
C. melanotos	♂	0	0	0
	♀	0	0	0
	j	1	1	0
Limnodromus sc.		3		2
Phalaropus fulicarius	♂	0	0	0
	♀	0	0	0
	j	0	2	2

Everything except for dunlin along trav 5 are down. ~~the~~ alpina were flying above all transects some very high, and several times in flocks performing crazy flight. [I have also seen Calcarius in crazy flight in last two weeks]. Although I have been lead to believe

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Journal

Transects 1, 3, 5

29 August (cont'd) this before, I suspect that the end is near, with massive emigration already occurring.

GRID 2 & 3

30 August 0900 measured position of (0,0) stake of Grid 3, with aid of Russell G., then 0890 began censuring Grid 2. temperature low - 30° when I began, 32 at 1200. ice covered all but small areas in the larger ponds. Considerable hoarfrost elsewhere, and a solid crust on the tundra. Wind grew in strength out of E until unpleasant. Fog intermittent with low clouds prevailing. Obvious that above the surface layer there was nothing. And nothing is almost the appropriate term for describing bird densities:

		GRID 2	3
alpina	a	5	0
	j	3	1
melanotos	♂	0	0
	♀	0	0
	j	8	0
Limnodromus		0	0
Phalaropus fulicarius	♂	0	0
	♀	0	0
	j	7	0

Grid 3 was essentially bare, the only bird present being a juvenile dunlin. #2 still had a contingent of alpina, as well as melanotos + fulicarius juveniles. But the essence of both grids was departure — dramatically even since yesterday [compare w/ totals from transect 5, which cut across grids 2 & 3.]

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Daily list

Pt Barrow, Alaska

5 June — brief trip out behind lab late evening of arrival

lapland longspur snow bunting white fronted goose (1)

6 June — out to Dewline w/FAA 2 hrs during morning

Pluvialis dominica (1) Larus hyperboreus Plectrophenax nivalis

Calidris pusilla - several ♂ displaying
C. alba (1) Acanthis flammea

C. alpina - calling Passerella iliaca

C. minutilla (1 - collected) Calcarius lapponicus

C. bairdii - chasing

afternoon out to IBP site 1

Nyctea scandiaca	C. alpina	Passerculus sandwichensis
Asio flammeus	C. pusilla	Calcarius lapponicus
Arenaria interpres	Tringa sp.	Plectrophenax nivalis
C. melanotos	Stercorarius pomarinus	
C. bairdii	Larus hyperboreus	

night - 10:30 → 1:30 walked from base to IBP #1

huge flocks eiders off coast
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Arenaria Stercorarius pomarinus

melanotos Larus hyperboreus

bairdii Nyctea scandiaca

alpina Calcarius lapponicus (one partially lined nest)

pusilla Plectrophenax nivalis (nest w/1 egg)

Charad. semipalmatus

Pluvialis dominica (1)

trip w Connors to IBP #1 in a.m.

7 June

Charadrius semipalmatus	C. melanotos	Anas acuta	Calcarius lapponicus
Arenaria interpres	Stercorarius pomarinus	Clangula hyemalis	Plectrophenax nivalis
C. bairdii	Larus hyperboreus	Somateria mollissima	Passerculus sandwichensis
C. pusilla	Nyctea scandiaca	Tringa sp.	
C. alpina		Somateria spectabilis	

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Trip list

afternoon to DEW line station w/ FAP, connors

7 June

Gavia spp 3
Anas acuta 20
Clangula hyemalis 200
Somateria mollissima 100
Somateria ~~fischeri~~ spectabilis 75
Branta nigricans 2
Pluvialis squatarola 1
C. bairdii 3
C. pusilla 10
C. alpina 2
Stercorarius pomarinus 5
Larus hyperboreus 10

Asio flammeus 1
Turdus migratorius 1
Zonotrichia leucophrys 1
Calcarius lapponicus many
Plectrophenax nivalis many

night (0830-1100 pm) to IBP #1 with Connors, H Norwood

Anas acuta (8)
Clangula hyemalis 200
Pluvialis dominica (2)
Pluvialis squatarola (1)
Charadrius semipalmatus (1)
Arenaria interpres (5)
C. alpina 30
C. bairdii 5
C fuscicollis * (1)
C. pusilla 30
C. melanotos 20

Phalaropus fulicarius (4)
Stercorarius pomarinus (7)
Larus hyperboreos (10)
Nyctea scandiaca (2)
Calcarius lapponicus 100+
Plectrophenax nivalis 50+

morning 0900-1200 w/ FAP, connors to IBP #1

8 June

Anser albifrons 3
Anas acuta 15
Clangula hyemalis 50
Somateria mollissima
Somateria ~~fischeri~~ spectabilis
Charadrius semipalmatus 1
Arenaria interpres 5
C. melanotos 10
C. fuscicollis 1
C bairdii 5
C alpina 20
C. alba 3
C pusilla 20
Phalaropus fulicarius 4

Stercorarius pomarinus 15
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctia scandiaca 2
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

evening - Brittan area w/ Connors, FAP

Branta nigricans 2
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis 50
Somateria spp 75
Charadrius semipalmatus 1
Arenaria interpres 3
C bairdii 3
C alpina 5
C. alba 3
C pusilla 5

Stercorarius pomarinus 5
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctia scandiaca 2
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

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Trip lists

morning Britten area

9 June

Anas acuta 20
Clangula hyemalis 75
Somateria spectabilis 4
Charadrius semipalmatus 2
Arenaria interpres 5
C. melanotos 3
C bairdii 2
C. alpina 5
C. pusilla 10
C. alba 4

Tryngites subruficollis 1
Stercorarius pomarinus 10
Stercorarius parasiticus 1
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca 1
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

afternoon (14r) Britten area

Anas acuta 4
Charadrius semipalmatus 1
Arenaria interpres 3
~~C. bairdii~~
C. bairdii 1
C. alpina 3
C alba 4
Capella gallinago

Stercorarius pomarinus 5
Larus h. 5
Nyctea scandiaca 2 (2 ♂)
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

morning Britten area

10 June

Anas acuta
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
C. melanotos
C. alpina
C. alba

C. pusilla
Stercorarius pomarinus 7
Larus h.
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

IBP site 1 afternoon

Anas acuta
Somateria spectabilis
Arenaria interpres
C. melanotos 8
C. bairdii 5
C alpina 10
C. pusilla

Phalaropus fulicarius 8
Stercorarius pomarinus 15
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Grus canadensis (1)

11 June

IBP site 1 morning

Clangula hyemalis
Arenaria interpres
C melanotos
C bairdii
C alpina
C pusilla

Phalaropus fulicarius
Phalaropus lobatus
Larus hyperboreus
Stercorarius pomarinus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

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Trip lists

Grid 2, N of IBP site #1, morning → midafternoon

12 June

Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria spectabilis
Somateria mollissima
Pluvialis dominica 2
Pluvialis squatarola 1
Arenaria interpres
C melanotos
C bairdii
C pusilla
C alpina
Phalaropus fulicarius [nest w/ eggs]
Phal. lobatus
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Beyond N end of runway - 2 hr afternoon

13 June

Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Somateria mollissima
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Calidris bairdii
Stercorarius pomarinus
Spizella arborea
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

transect 1 - morning; to Gasline ridge

Clangula hyemalis
Anas acuta
Calidris bairdii
C. alpina
C melanotos
C. pusilla
Arenaria interpres
Stercorarius pomarinus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Phalaropus lobatus
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Grid 2, N of IBP site #1 morning

14 June

Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Branta nigricans
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica 2
Arenaria interpres 3
C. bairdii
C melanotos
C. pusilla [nest w 4 eggs]; nest w no eggs]
C alpina
Micropalama himantopus 1
Phalaropus fulicarius [nest w/no eggs]
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca [nest w/ 3 eggs]
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

transect 1 - morning + Grid 2 afternoon

15 June

Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Branta nigricans
Somateria spectabilis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria mollissima
Gavia arctica
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C alpina
C. alba
C bairdi
C melanotos
C pusilla
Phalaropus lobatus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Stercorarius parasiticus
Stercorarius longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Grid 2 - all day

16 June

~~Anas acu~~
Gavia arctica
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C bairdi
C melanotos
C pusilla
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Ster. parasiticus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica.
Plectrophenax nivalis

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Trip lists

Grid 2 – afternoon tracking birds

17 June

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri
Clangula hyemalis
Anas acuta
Branta nigricans
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. melanotos
C. bairdii
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius.
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. parasiticus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
~~Pha~~ Plectrophenax nivalis

Grid 2, transect 1

18 June

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri
Clangula ~~hey~~ hyemalis
Anas acuta
Pluvialis dominicae
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. melanotos
C. bairdii
C. pusilla
~~L~~ Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. parasiticus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

/

Grid transects 1, 2

19 June

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri
Clangula hyemalis
Anas acuta
Pluvialis dominica
C. alpina
C. melanotos
C. bairdii
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. parasiticus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

POW main – 1 hr around noon

20 June

Charadrius semipalmatus
Tringa flavipes – collected
* * Tringa glareola – seen
Calidris pusilla
C. alpina
C. melanotos
C. bairdii
passerculus sandwichensis.

Grids 2 + 3

21 June

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri (building nest)
Clangula hyemalis nesting
Anas acuta
* Branta canadensis – (27)
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
C. alpina
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Phalaropus lobatus (1)
Stercorarius pomarinus ♀♀ (w/ 1 egg)
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Grid 2+3, transect 3, 4

22 June

Gavia arctica
* Olor columbianus
Anas acuta ♂♂
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
* C. fusicollis (1)
~~Pha~~ C. pusilla
C. melanotos
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Phalaropus lobatus (1)
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. parasiticus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

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Trip lists

June 23 — Grid 3, 2

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Phalaropus fulicarius
Phalaropus lobatus
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Stercorarius parasiticus
St. pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Lissa tridactyla
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

25 June — Transect 1, 3

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata * (2)
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
* C. fuscicollis (2)
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Phalaropus lobatus (1)
Stercorarius pomarinus
Stercorarius parasiticus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

26 June — Transects 1, 2, 3

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

27 June — Grid 3

Somateria stelleri
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

29 June — Transects 1, 3

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
* C. fuscicollis
C. pusilla
* C. mauri
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Ph. lobatus
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica
Acanthis flammea

30 June — Transects 2, 4

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
C. mauri
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Ph. lobatus
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

1 July — Grid 2

Gavia arctica
* Gavia adamsii 1 over gri
Somateria stelleri
* Somateria fischeri 4 Pow mari
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

JP Myers
1975

Trip lists

Grid 3

2 July

Somateria stelleri
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres

C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Limnodromus scolo.
Phalaropus fulicarius

Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Grid 2, transect 4

3 July

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres

C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Limnodromus scolo.

Phalaropus fulicarius
Phal. lobatus
Stercorarius pomarinus
(*) Stercorarius longicaudus (4)
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca

Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

4 July

Gavia adamsii
Somateria stelleri
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres

C. alpina
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus

Stercorarius longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

MacIntyre DEW line Station, ~20 m (?) N of Prudhoe, Beaufort Sea, Alaska

41 July

Coastal tundra w/ upland ridges, pingoes

Gavia stellata
Gavia arctica
Somateria mollissima
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Olor columbianus
Branta nigricans
Pluvialis dominica
Pluvialis squatarola

Calidris alpina
Calidris melanotos
C. pusilla
C. bairdii
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Phalaropus lobatus
Stercorarius pomarinus
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca

Larus hyperboreus
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis
Tryngites apparently there (see sp. accnt)

Umiat, Colville River Valley, Alaska

4 July

riparian area along Colville River: dense short Salix, alder, ericaceaid complex. also s

slope of hill - scrubby alder, and ridge top - low heather.

Anas acuta
Anas cyanoptera
Buteo lagopus - breeding w/nest 4 chicks (see photo)
(*) Falco rusticola - lyric seen but pr not - located w/aid of T. Cade + C. White

Gallinago gallinago
Phalaropus lobatus
Stercorarius longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus

(*) Luscinia svecica
(*) Phylloscopus borealis - singing, common
(*) Motacilla flava
Anthus spinoletta
Dendroica petechia
Acanthis hornemanni
Passerculus sandwichensis
Passerella iliaca
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Spizella arborea

1 Ded in flight: Barrow → MacIntyre → Umiat → Barrow: flew at 400' most of trip, often lower

Gavia spp.
Somateria mollissima
Somateria fischeri
Clangula hyemalis
Branta canadensis
Branta nigricans
Anser albifrons
Olor columbianus

Larus hyperboreus
¿ slaty backed gull ??
Stercorarius spp.
Nyctea scandiaca
Sterna paradisaea — very common in all low polygon areas

caribou
moose

JP Ulmgren
1975

Trip lists

Cape Lisburne, Chukchi Sea, Alaska

end of Brooks range as it comes to sea – scree stream slopes, a few patches of tundra, cliffs

5 July

Phalacrocorax pelagicus
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria mollissima
Charadrius semipalmatus
Calidris pusilla
C. mauri
C. temminckii ?? hyp.
Calidris sp. (prob. melanotos, poss. ~~[illegible]~~ acuminata)
~~Fal~~

Stercorarius longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Uria aalge (1)
* Uria lomvia
* Cepphus grylle
Cepphus columba (1)
* Fratercula corniculata
* Motacilla alba
* Motacilla flava
Anthus spinoletta

Acanthis flammea
Passerculus sandwichensis
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica
Zonotrichia leucophrys

Transects 1, 3

6 July

Gavia adamsii
Somateria stelleri
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
C. alpina + chicks
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
C. mauri
Phalaropus fulicarius
Larus hyperboreus
Stercorarius pomarinus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Acanthis hornemanni
Plectrophenax nivalis

Transect 5, Grid 3

7 July

Gavia adamsii
Somateria stelleri
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. mauri
C. pusilla
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Larus hyperboreus
Sterna ~~arctica~~ paradisaea
Stercorarius longicaudus
St. pomarinus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Grid 2 + Pow Main

8 July

Gavia arctica
Somateria fischeri, spectabilis
Somateria stelleri
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. canutus
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Larus hyperboreus
Stercorarius longicaudus
St. pomarinus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

9 July

Gavia arctica
Gavia adamsii
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria ~~fischeri~~ spectabilis
Somateria ~~spec~~ fischeri
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus f.
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna ~~arctica~~ paradisaea
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. ~~po~~ longicaudus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Transects 1, 3, 5

10 July

Gavia arctica
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
Limnodromus scolopaceus
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
Rissa tridactyla
Larus hyperboreus
L
~~Larus~~ Sterna ~~arctica~~ paradisaea
Stercorarius longicaudus
Stercorarius pomarinus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis

J P Myers
1975

Trip lists

Transects 2, 4

11 July

Gavia adamsii
Gavia arctica
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres

Calidris alpina
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Stercorarius longicaudus
Sterna paradisaea

Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Pt. Barrow Spit to Point – p.m.

Gavia adamsii
Gavia arctica
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria mollissima
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus

Arenaria interpres
* * Calidris ruficollis – nest w/4 eggs at Point
Phalaropus fulicarius – " " " " – pipped
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
* Cepphus grylle – 1 nest in old can; 2 eggs

Nyctea Scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Grid 3

12 July

Gavia adamsii
Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres

Calidris alpina
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Stercorarius longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla

Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Grid 2

13 July

Gavia adamsii
Gavia arctica
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres

Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. mauri
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius

Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Xema sabini
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca

Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Cape Thompson, Chukchi Sea, Alaska

14–17 July

Gavia stellata
Gavia arctica
Phalacrocorax pelagicus
Somateria spectabilis
Clangula hyemalis
Chen hyperborea
* Histrionicus histrionicus
* Mergus serrator
Branta nigricans
* Falco rusticolus
* Aquila chrysaetos
Lagopus sp. (droppings)
Pluvialis dominica

Charadrius semipalmatus
Calidris pusilla
Calidris mauri
Numenius phaeopus
Sterna paradisaea
Larus hyperboreus
Larus sp. (?)
Larus canus
Rissa tridactyla
Stercorarius longicaudus
St. pomarinus (1 off shore)
Uria aalge
Uria lomvia

Cepphus grylle
Fratercula corniculata
Asio flammeus
Motacilla
Eremophila alpestris
~~Acanthis hornemanni~~
Anthus spinoletta
Motacilla flava
Acanthis hornemanni
Passerculus sandwichensis
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

JP Myers
1975

Daily List

Transect 1,3,5

18 July

Gavia arctica
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
Calidris fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Ph. lobatus
Stercorarius longicaudus
St. pomarinus
Sterna paradisaea
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Grid 3

19 July

Gavia arctica
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Arenaria interpres
Pluvialis dominica
Calidris alpina
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Point Barrow Spit

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Gavia adamsii
Somateria spectabilis
Clangula hyemalis
* Calidris ruficollis
C. bairdii
Phalaropus fulicarius
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Xema sabini
Sterna paradisaea
Cepphus grylle
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Grid 2 Britton Area, Spit, Point Main - accompany Lehr Brisbin

20 July

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Somateria spectabilis
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominicana
Charadrius semipalmatus
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Stercorarius longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Cepphus grylle
* Uria sp.
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Grid 2

21 July

Gavia adamsii
Somateria stelleri
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominicana
Calidris alpina
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponica

Afternoon - transect 3 + S. Meadow Lake, Britton area

Gavia arctica
Somateria stelleri
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus - w/ chicks
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
* Limosa haemastica
C. maauri
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
Ph. lobatus
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

JP Myers
1975

Daily / Trip lists

TRANSECTS 1,3,5

22 July

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
~~C. bairdii~~
Ph. fulicarius
Ph. lobatus
Arenaria interpres
St. longicaudus
St. pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

GRID 3

23 July

Gavia arctica
Clangula hyemalis
Anas acuta
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
St. longicaudus
St. pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Pt. Barrow Spit to Nuwak, evening (heavy fog)

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria spectabilis
Calidris alba (w/chicks)
C. bairdii (w/chicks)
* C. ruficollis (w/chicks)
Phalaropus fulicarius (w/chicks)
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Cepphus grylle – w/chicks
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

GRID 2 – morning

24 July

Gavia arctica
Gavia adamsii
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
* Limosa haemastica
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Pt. Barrow Spit – evening

Gavia arctica
Gavia adamsii
Gavia stellata
Somateria spectabilis
Somateria mollissima
Clangula hyemalis
Calidris alba (w/chicks)
C. bairdii " "
C. ruficollis " "
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Cepphus grylle
* Fratercula corniculata
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Cape Prince of Wales – 2.5 hrs in afternoon

25 July

Phalacrocorax pelagicus
Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Calidris alpina
C. mauri
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Ph. lobatus
Larus hyperboreus
Larus glaucescens
Larus argentatus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Stercorarius longicaudus
Uria sp.
* Motacilla alba
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

TRANSECTS 4,5 – midday

26 July

Gavia arctica
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Anas acuta
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Calidris alpina
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Larus hyperboreus
St. longicaudus
St. pomarinus
Rissa tridactyla
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

J.F. Myers
1975

Daily Lists

Transects 1,3,5

27 July

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Gavia adamsii
Clangula hyemalis
Anas acuta
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica - chicks & flocks
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina - fledged
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
Ph. lobatus
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

Grid 3, transects 1,3 region

28 July

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres - flocks by Britton area
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis - chicks
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Larus argentatus
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

Barrow Spit - evening w/ Reynolds to Nuwuk

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Gavia adamsii
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria mollissima
S. spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica - flocking
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. ruficollis
Ph. fulicarius - flocking
Arenaria interpres "
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Uria lomvia
Uria aalge (?)
Cepphus grylle
Plectrophenax nivalis

Dump, Volk Creek

29 July

Gavia arctica
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Calidris alpina - flocking
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
Arenaria interpres
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Larus argentatus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Grid 2

30 July

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Larus argentatus
Larus glaucescens (?) - imm.
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Uria sp.
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

~~Transects 1,3,5 Britton area~~ Footprint Lake, Britton area

31 July

~~Gavia arctica~~
~~Gavia stellata~~
Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Anas acuta
Somateria stelleri
Somateria mollissima
Somateria fischeri
Grus canadensis
Pluvialis dominica
Ch. semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
L. argentatus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Uria aalge
Cepphus grylle
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

JP Myers
1975

Daily / Trip lists

1 August

Transecto 1,3,5

Gavia arctica
G. stellata
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
S. ~~Eiderii~~ spectabilis
S. mollissima
Pluvialis dominica
Ch. semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Ph. lobatus
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Uria aalge
Cepphus grylle
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis.

2 August

~~1 August~~ Flight to Barter Island

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Gavia adamsii
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Anser albifrons
Branta canadensis
Olor columbianus
Somateria mollissima
S. spectabilis
S. stelleri
C. pusilla
C. bairdii
C. alpina
Ph. lobatus
St. pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Uria aalge
Cepphus grylle
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

3 August

Grids 2+3

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria mollissima
S. spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla – large flocks on shoreline
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis
Calcarius lapponicus

4 August

Barrow Spit – evening

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria mollissima
Somateria spectabilis
Somateria stelleri (♀♀ flocks)
* Pluvialis squatarola -4
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. pusilla – flocks
C. ruficollis
Ph. fulicarius
Arenaria interpres
St. pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Uria aalge
Cepphus grylle
* Aethia cristatella (14-?)
Plectrophenax nivalis

Grids 2+3, Transect 1 (micro), Voth Creek

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Gavia adamsii
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria spectabilis
Somateria stelleri
Anas acuta
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
** C. ferruginea *
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
L. glaucescens
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

5 August

Transecto 1, 3, 5, Voth Creek

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Anas acuta
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis (juvenile)
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
L. argentatus
Rissa tridactyla
Xema sabini
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

JP Myers
1975

Daily/Trip Lists

IBP area including transects 1,3,5 & Grids 2,3 (micro all day)

6 August

Gavia adamsii	Charadrius semipalmatus	St. longicaudus
Gavia stellata	Arenaria interpres	Larus hyperboreus
Gavia arctica	Calidris alpina	Rissa tridactyla
Clangula hyemalis	C. bairdii	Sterna paradisaea
Anas acuta	C. fuscicollis (juveniles)	Nyctea scandiaca
Somateria stelleri	C. melanotos	Calcarius lapponicus
Somateria mollissima	C. pusilla	Plectrophenax nivalis
Pluvialis dominica	Ph. fulicarius	
	Steurorarius pomarinus	

7 August

Gavia stellata	C. alpina	Larus hyperboreus
Gavia arctica	C. fuscicollis	Rissa tridactyla
Clangula hyemalis	C. melanotos	Sterna paradisaea
Anas acuta	C. pusilla	Nyctea scandiaca
Somateria stelleri	Ph. fulicarius	Calcarius lapponicus
Pluvialis dominica	St. pomarinus	Plectrophenax nivalis
Ch. semipalmatus		
Arenaria interpres		

8 August — Grids 2,3

Gavia arctica	Arenaria interpres	Rissa tridactyla
Anas acuta	C. alpina	Sterna paradisaea
Clangula hyemalis	C. melanotus	Nyctea scandiaca
Somateria stelleri	C. pusilla	Calcarius lapponicus
~~Pluvialis dominica~~	Ph. fulicarius	Plectrophenax nivalis
* Falco rusticola	St. pomarinus	
Pluvialis dominica	St. longicaudus	
	Larus hyperboreus	

Barrow Spit – 1 hour afternoon near Burnik

Gavia arctica	Arenaria interpres	Larus hyperboreus	Sterna paradisaea
Clangula hyemalis	~~Calidris alpina~~	Rissa tridactyla	Uria aalga
Somateria spectabilis	C. pusilla	Xema sabini (abundant!)	Cepphus grylle
Pluvialis dominica	Ph. fulicarius	** Rhodostethia rosea juvenile *	

9 August

Gavia arctica	Arenaria interpres	Sterna paradisaea
Gavia stellata	Calidris alpina	Uria aalga
Gavia adamsii	Ph. fulicarius	Cepphus grylle
Clangula hyemalis	Larus hyperboreus	
~~Somateria spectabilis~~	Xema sabini	
Somateria mollissima	Rissa tridactyla	
Somateria stelleri	Rhodostethia rosea j	
* Bucephala islandica (2♂♂)		
Pluvialis squatarola		

10 August — Transects 1,3,5

Gavia arctica	Calidris alpina	Nyctea scandiaca
Gavia stellata	C. melanotos	Calcarius lapponicus
Clangula hyemalis	C. pusilla	Plectrophenax nivalis.
Somateria spectabilis [w/ flightless chicks!!]	Ph. fulicarius	
	St. pomarinus	
Somateria stelleri ["]	Larus hyperboreus	
Pluvialis dominica (including juvenile)	Sterna paradisaea	
Arenaria interpres		

Garbage Dump, evening

Gavia arctica	* Larus schistisagus ***	Sterna paradisaea
Clangula hyemalis	Larus thayeri *	Uria aalga
Arenaria interpres	Larus argentatus	Calcarius lapponicus
Calidris alpina	Larus glaucescens	Plectrophenax nivalis
Steurorarius pomarinus	Rissa tridactyla	
Larus hyperboreus	~~Sterna paradisaea~~ Xema sabini	

JP Myers
1975

Daily/Trip lists

11 August

IBP area including transects 2,4, Grids 2x3

Gavia arctica
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. pusilla
C. melanotos
Ph. fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
* Larus schistisagus **
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis.

12 August

GRID 2, transect 3

Gavia arctica
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus – hordes of migrants, over 1000
Plectrophenax nivalis

Barrow Spit to Plover Pt., evening

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Arenaria interpres - 30
Calidris alpina - 80
C. mauri - 5
C. melanotos - 10
C. pusilla - 10
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. parasiticus
2000+
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Xema sabinii (inc. juveniles)
* Rhodostethia rosea (4 juveniles)
Sterna paradisaea
Cepphus grylle
Uria aalge
Nyctea scandiaca
Plectrophenax nivalis

13 August

Grid 2, transect 3

Gavia arctica
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Charadrius semipalmatus
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. mauri
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. parasiticus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Xema sabinii
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

14 August

TRANSECTS 1, 3, 5

Gavia adamsii
Gavia arctica
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominicus
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. mauri
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
* Micropalama himantopus
Limnodromus scolopaceus juv
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Xema sabinii
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

Barrow - NARL dump, Chukchi beach monday evening

Gavia arctica
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. alba
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Larus argentatus – thayeri
prob.
Rissa tridactyla
Xema sabini
* Rhodostethia rosea – ad + juv.
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
** Motacilla alba *
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

JP Myers
1975

Daily / Trip Lists

15 August — Transect 1

Gavia adamsii
Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
S. spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alba
C. bairdii
C. alpina
C. melanotos
C. mauri
C. pusilla
* Tryngites subruficollis * (juvenile)
Phalaropus fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Xema sabini
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

16 August — Grids 2, 3, tran 1

G. adamsii
Gavia arctica
Anas acuta
Branta nigricans
Somateria stelleri
S. mollissima
S. spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alba
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. fuscicollis
C. melanotos
C. mauri
C. pusilla
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
L. argentatus
* L. schistisagus *
Rissa tridactyla
Xema sabini
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

17 August — Transect 2 (habitat work), Garbage Dump

G. adamsii
G. arctica
G. stellata
Anas acuta
Somateria stelleri
S. spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
C. mauri
C. pusilla
Ph. fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
L. argentatus
L. thayeri
Xema sabinii
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

18 August — Transect 4 (habitat), Garbage Dump

G. arctica
Anas acuta
Somateria stelleri
P. dominica
Arenaria interpres
C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. mauri
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
St. pomarinus
Tryngites subruficollis
Ph. fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
L. argentatus
Larus thayeri
Larus glaucescens
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

19 August — Transects 1, 3, 5

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Clangula hyemalis
Anas acuta
Branta nigricans
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. alba
C. mauri
C. melanotos
Tryngites subruficollis
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Larus argentatus
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

20 August — Grid 2, 3

Gavia arctica
Gavia adamsii
Clangula hyemalis
Anas acuta
Branta nigricans
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alba
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. mauri
C. melanotos
C. pusilla
Tryngites subruficollis
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
St. pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Xema sabinii
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Wainwright, AK

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Branta nigricans
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica (juvenile)
Calidris alpina
C. mauri
C. melanotos
C. alba
C. bairdii
C. pusilla
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Larus hyperboreus
Xema sabinii
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
St. parasiticus
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponica
Plectrophenax nivalis
Passerculus sandwichensis

J P Myers
1975

Daily/Trip list

Wainwright Alaska

21 August

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Branta nigricans
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis
Pluvialis dominica
C. alba
Calidris alpina
C. mauri
C. melanotos
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
St. parasiticus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Xema sabini
Sterna paradisaea
Nyctea scandiaca
~~Passerculus sa~~
Eumpidonax (difficilis or flaviventris)
Passerculus sandwichensis
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

22 August

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Branta nigricans
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
C. alba C. alpina
C. bairdii
C. mauri
C. melanotos
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. parasiticus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
Xema sabini
Nyctea scandiaca
Passerculus sandwichensis
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

23 August

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Branta nigricans
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
C. alba
~~C. alpina~~ C. alpina
C. mauri
C. melanotos
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. parasiticus
Larus hyperboreus
Xema sabini
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

TRANSECTS 1, 3, 5, Pt. Barrow, AK

24 August

Gavia arctica
Anas acuta
Pluvialis dominica
Calidris alpina
C. bairdii
C. melanotos
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

GRIDS 2, 3

25 August

Gavia sp.
Anas acuta
Somateria stelleri
Somateria spectabilis (& poss. mollis.)
Clangula hyemalis
Pluvialis dominica
C. alpina
C. mauri
C. melanotos
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

transect 1, 3, 5

29 Aug

Gavia arctica
Gavia adamsii
Branta nigricans
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria spectabilis
Somateria stelleri
Pluvialis dominica
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. melanotos
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Larus thayeri
Xema sabini
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

GRIDS 2, 3

30 August

Gavia arctica
Branta nigricans
Anas acuta
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria sp
Pluvialis dominica
Calidris alpina
C. melanotos
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Xema sabinii
Nyctea scandiaca
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis

Barrow Sight

Gavia arctica
Gavia stellata
Gavia adamsii
Branta nigricans
Clangula hyemalis
Somateria spectabilis
Somateria stelleri
Arenaria interpres
Calidris alpina
C. pusilla
C. alba
Stercorarius pomarinus
St. longicaudus
Larus hyperboreus
Rissa tridactyla
~~Nyctea~~ Sterna paradisaea
Cepphus grylle
Cepphus ~~[illegible]~~ columba
* Oenanthe oenanthe * *
Plectrophenax nivalis

Myers, J. P.

1975

Alaska

Species Accounts

J P Myers
1975

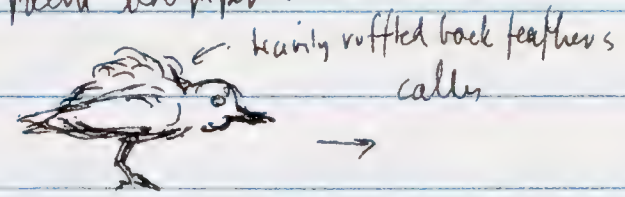
Calidris alba

Britton Area, 1 km W of NARL Barrow Alaska

9 June 0755. Ch. semipalmatus ran at a sanderling which had been behaving territorially. I began watching the sanderling. promptly began display. call similar to dunlin ~ bairdii but lower, less musical rising creak

rrrrr ... each of the notes rises slightly + is composed of distinct ticks (slight rr sound to it) – rrrr rrr rrr ~1.3/second

It gave this call from the ground several times. much sign of aggression. running around chasing semipalm sandpiper.



then flew up in display flight, rising ~10 m, fluttering similarly to semipalm calling in process. appears as if the prominent white wing bar is visible from bottom while bird in flight. There is another sanderling in immediate vicinity, feeding along shoreline ~10 m away. This whole area is a gravelly pond with several transverse lines of gravel ridges ~10" high, varying width, w/ some sedge on surface. ♂ calling from top of ridge, bulging the neck out rrrr rrrrrr rrrrr. ENTERED NEST CUP (!!?) deep bowl facing toward me, cracking. raising tail – but not as stiffly as semipalm. back feathers also erected.

tail not fanned
neck stretched out
little rotation if any
tail up
back feathers raised
cracking.

head lower actually than shown here, below level of tail

♀ paying no attention. ♂ got out run along pond edge toward it cracking.

1240 – passed by area on way back to NARL – ♂ displaying again.

1410 – 3 sandarlings in area. some interactions 1st alba → pusilla chase with wings spread out bomber-like

, creaking.

JP Myers
1975

Calidris alba

Britton area, 1 Km W of NARL by road, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

9 June (cont'd) it then ran to chase another alba — 1 rappling fight ensued, but briefly. one remained. back feathers well-erected. Spooked by Stercorarius pom. 1415 - ♂ calling again rrrrrr rrrr rrrr while fluttering. this alternated w/ sound I'd heard then am:

rrrrrr rrrr rrrr (1.5 sec) !!!!!!!!

sharp staccato notes w/o rising inflection

9-10 in series in 2-3 seconds

the two notes are alternated. entered nest scrap again. no tail raising but calling in rrrrrr rrrrr ..... ♀ ambled up the pond edge. she flew. ♂ followed abruptly. reappeared w/in 3 minutes chasing ♀ but somehow they picked up another alba. one bird in group calling rrrrrr rrrrrr while another giving winter "flock" call. visibly apparent in three: me that one of the birds is frantically trying to flutter-fly while at the same time keep up with other two. somewhat comical.

Transect 1, 51,23 CCS, Pt. Barrow Alaska

15 June 1045 heard alba giving frog display rate along E side of ridge ~300 m beyond #20 stake.

J P Myers
1975

Calidris alpina

Transect 1, [51,23 CCS], Gasline Ridge, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

15 June — 1020 - standing beside stake 9 for 1.5 min. when suddenly ♀ dunlin flushed within 5 ft of me, began giving distraction display. Hen gap in nest, which is lined w/ lichen + grasses. in a clump of sedge surrounded by hummocks of moss.

16 June — followed ~~2~~ 2 ♂ RB's today see journal, following accn'ts. Saw displaying RB ~~with~~ beginning secondary molt.

Grid 3, 3 Km S. of NARL by road, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

8 July — first dunlin nests hatched between the last Grid 3 census ~~are~~ (2 July) and today. Schamnel said he ~~had~~ detected it yesterday. Both RB 1 and RB2 have hatched. Behavior of adults in ~~in~~ contrasts w/ that of incubating birds. First there are an inordinate # of trios - probably because when one pair gets upset and begins calling a neighbor flies over to find out what's up - without being supplanted. It ~~seems~~ appears that the birds will leave chicks and fly toward gull calling at a much greater distance than ~~they~~ that at which they would leave the nest. very excited calling, an sharp alarm note given repeatedly. If gull continue on toward where they flew in from (presumably near the chicks) they get even more excited - so much so that they appear to be running in place, jumping rapidly from one foot to the other while calling.

Gasline Ridge

23 July — first dunlins fledged

Grid 2

30 July — I am detecting a curious association - dunlin appear on my census areas w/ Pluvialis dominica and it appears as if they move with them as well. today in the lower portion of Grid 2 I picked up a flock of dunlin foraging in the high polygon area, moving both in the troughs but more frequently along the crests. adults and juveniles present, the adults not acting broodily (or protectively). With them were ~~a~~ several Pluvialis (see grid data sheet). During the census I flushed them, + the whole group moved off together - flying to another, similar area of the grid. This ~~now~~ not suggest an association in itself - but recently I've been coming across these two species together more often than I have been encountering them seperately.

J P Myers
1975

Calidris alpina

Grid 2

3 August — more indication of alpina - Pluvialis association. Also seen elsewhere since 30 July (see previous entry). Certainly part of it is due to similar habitat preferences, with both species using ~~the~~ areas w/ at least moderate polygonization.

4 August — taking micro-hab. on shorebirds. dunlin are now do able, at least in these small post-breeding upland flocks of adults and juveniles. the juv's appear to be exploiting a wider set of micro-hab. than the adults, which almost invariably are foraging by probing in more covered areas of polygon tops. juv's will forage there + also in more mehanoto-ish sites such as exposed pond margins.

5 August — a herd of dunlin in the mouth of Volk Creek. at least 50 individuals took off in a flock mixed with pusilla. I had been seeing small numbers of alpina along the creek + in the Britton ponds for several days, but this was the largest concentration to date.

6, 7 august — see journal re alpina habitat use

Wainwright, Alaska

20 August — interesting habitat separation apparent this afternoon: along the Kuk river slough transect [OCS] (see journal), juvenile alpina were the most numerous bird, with ~~[illegible]~~ 73 ~~[illegible]~~ in total. ~~[illegible]~~ 4 of those were adults. However immediately adjacent to ~~[illegible]~~ transect in heavily polygonized area, we found scattered adults and juveniles, totaling ~20, with adults outnumbering j's ~4 or 5 to 1.

Grid 2, Barrow

25 August — resighted banded alpina - [y g; b al] in (8,2) of grid 2. this bird was in almost complete winter plumage, save a hint of a dark spot on its central breast.

26 August — crazy flight in dunlin today, not for the first time but very evident this a.m. while running transect 5. #'s of dunlin ~~[illegible]~~ are falling fairly + appears.

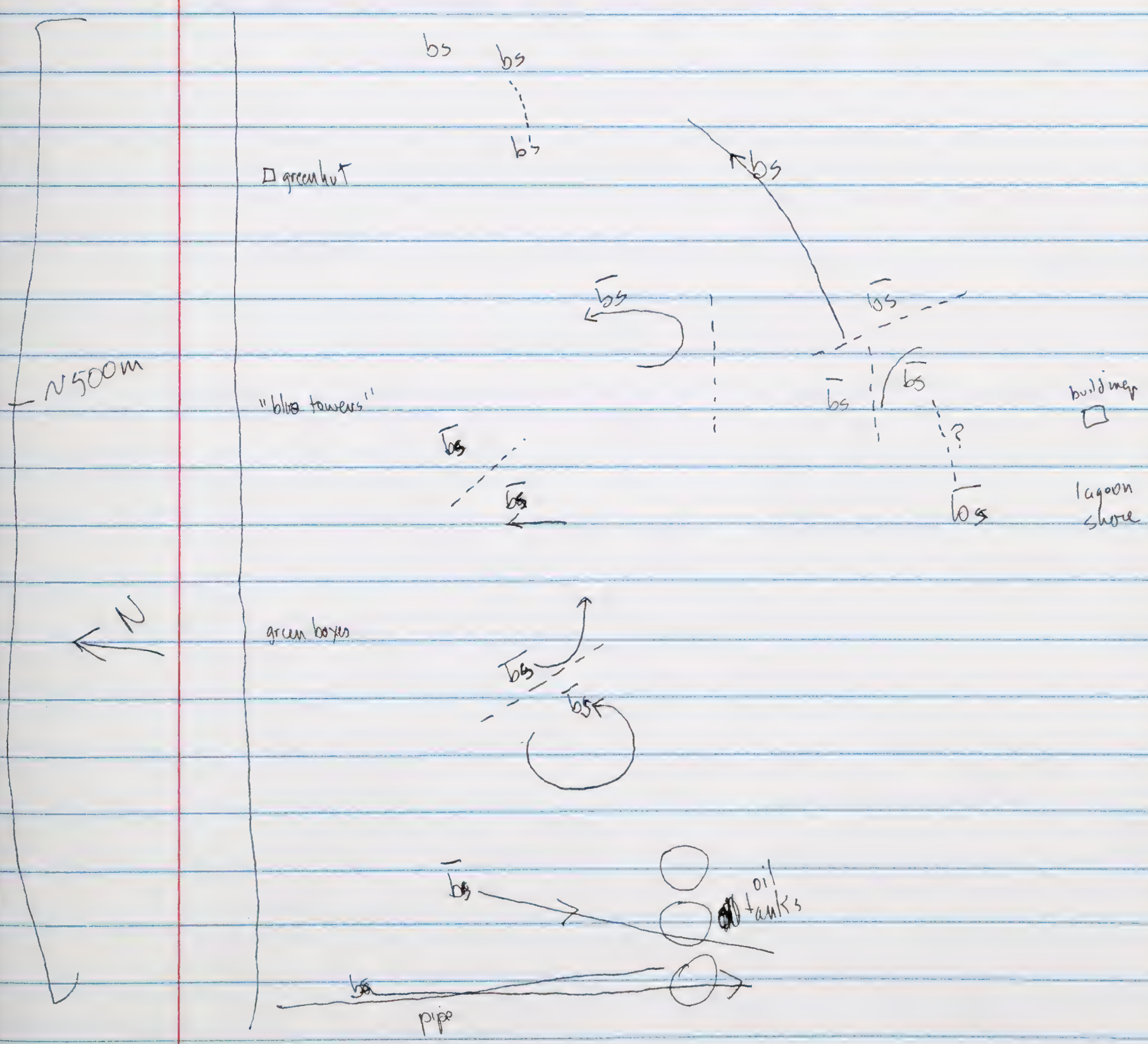
J. P. Myers
1975

Calidris bairdii

(75, 88) CCS, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

13 June 1400 – beginning to census baird city – which P&Connors found this a.m. Much activity now but according to Connors not as intense as morning. Immediately upon arrival we found a trio chasing, calling their warbled note then landing on separate cleared mounds and wing flashing – where the wing toward the other bird is held extended upright (in fact more than upright – slightly bent over towards other side

7 birds seen in first 4 minutes.



JPMyers
1975

Calidris bairdii

(75,88) CCS, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

13 June (cont'd) Although there have been a few trios there is no overwhelming sign of successful pairing. The easternmost pair appeared to be coexisting peacefully. But everywhere else they are intensely aggressive. Census indicates [see map on previous page] there were 13 birds present. I estimated the area from CCREL map to be ~ 15 hectares i.e. .86 birds/hectare.

Grid 2, (40, 33) CCS, Pt Barrow Alaska

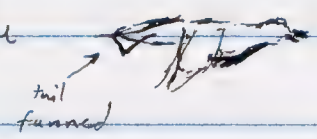
14 June Came to grid 2 this a.m. in order to census (FAP) + to finish details of stake forest. Morning weather was warm and almost windless. In fact the low clouds lifted to a considerable extent during the morning.

J P Myers
1975

Calidris melanotos

near FAA building on road to IBP #1, Pt Barrow, Alaska

7 June — 2130 – heard first pectoral hooting, or what I surmise to be so. a low whoo oo oo oo, an undulating call ~~~~~~~~. Flock of 5 ♀♀ by road.

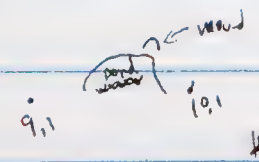
8 June — ♂ pectoral displaying over area to N of Smithsonian building: flying low, hanging neck one (from behind, when the bird flies by, it looks like a scrotum). the bird flies a few feet off the  ground almost dragging its neck. It occasionally hoots

Grid 2, by Smithsonian building, Pt Barrow Alaska

12 June — 0910 in –1,0 region mixed flock (♂ + ♀) of 8 pectorals feeding in recently emptied pond area of heavy Arctofila. 1025 – considerable melanotus ♂ activity since I began marking stake status. ♂ displaying in (7,0) – (7,2) region. 1025 – ♂ pect. in (7,0) region flew toward me, his 'scrotum hanging'; flew up to (9,1) hooting above pond at (9,1), began to land but fluttered on a few meters to supplant Dunlin. Pect hooted, landed 1m now standing there. the inflation of its pectoral sac forces its breast feathers to stand out, revealing the dark basal areas of the shafts + causing a distinct pattern to be formed around the base of its chest, in which the demarcation between upper + lower areas is already sharp

(or whatever)

It appears that this fellow has a display mound, a ridge, in (9,1) along pond just to N of 9,1 stake



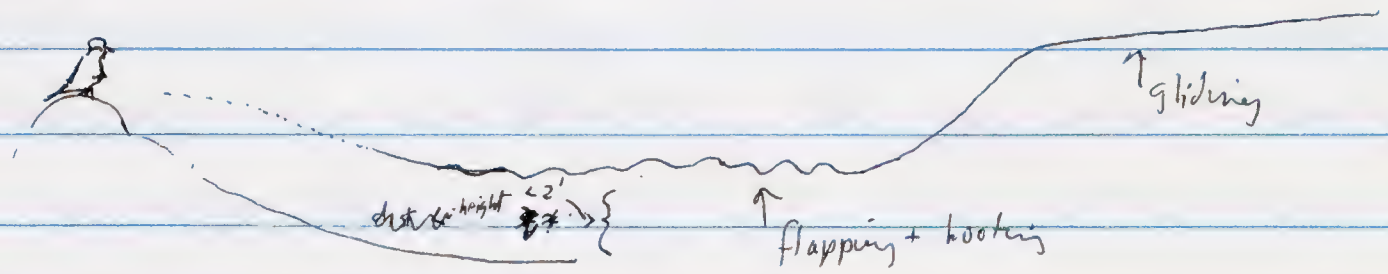
1050: in (7,10) unit another pectoral display mound. ♀ near by. ♂ swooped past me displaying w/in 10'. As it hoots the head jerks as the bill opens producing a striking head movement and jostling the throat sac. It ventrally jerks up at back twice per second as is the hoot oscillation 1108 – in (7,0) region: again ♂ mel. supplanting dunlins: the alpina ♂ + ♀ were interacting when mel. flew in upon them, chasing them off.
(0,10): 1125 ♂ mel going at other ♂.

JPMyers
1975

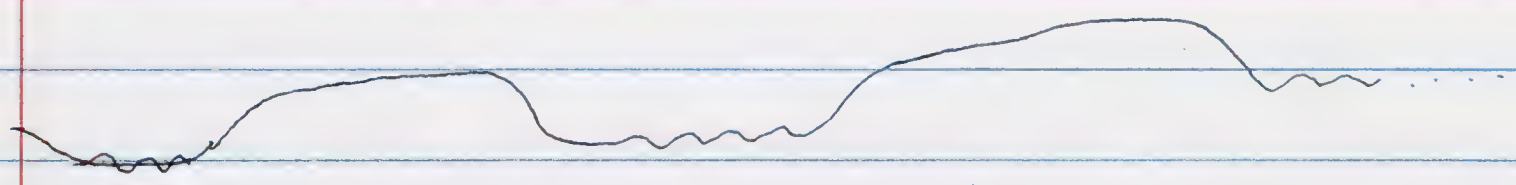
Calidris melanotos

Grid 2, N of Smithsonian building, 4 km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

14 June ♂ display mound in (8,1) toward (9,3) stake. (1st mound in that direction). 1157 - ♂ came toward me whooting passing a few ft over tundra. only once he reached area in front of me did ♀ pectoral three pop her head up + become visible. In the display flight as he flies very low - is flapping within 2 ft of ground. He then stops flapping + rises, gliding with tail fanned. as he does this he shifts angle of tail around long axis of body, presumably for some demand for steering.



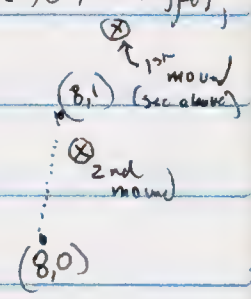
although he will flap + glide several times in one flight, I've not yet seen him hoot more than once



hoot only once (not necessarily first glide)

whenever I have watched a ♂ glide several times over one place + then go to that spot, I have invariably found a ♀ pectoral there.

this ♂ has another mound near to the 1st between (8,0) & (8,1)



Evening 2135. 11 ♀♀ flying over grid. 2130 found ♂ pectoral observed this a.m. on territory in (8,1) region. PGC + I had placed trap on mound at 2115. [unsuccessful]. Could not find ♂ for 15 minutes when it flew passed me from direction of (9,4) going toward (7,4) following ♀ very closely. Hooting, loudly by ♀; did tail up strut display with aggravated churring sounding like Donald duck. The normal chatter developed into this pronounced squawking - neck puffed out. flashed wing up a la Cairdji + she flew ~100 m E. ♂ followed then left 4 min later. As he flew passed me [he had been pursuing the ♀ fervently] I suddenly noticed

JP Myers
1975

Calidris melanotos

Grid 2, N of Smithsonian Building, 4 Km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

14 June (cont'd) that his pectoral sac was bloody!!! In fact the stain made him look like a ♂ frigatebird in display. It was obviously growing in size - ie. the wound was fresh. He definitely was not bleeding 15 min prior. No jaegers had flown over. Landed in (6,2) region after losing ♀. Within 3 min of landing Bloody Bill [let him be so ordained] began to fluff out feathers, to stop feeding, to preen, + to begin acting like a sick bird. "looking much less happy now. I followed him for several more minutes - it was reticent to flush, although could fly. At first would perk up when ♀ flew over or ♂ displayed but quickly began ignoring, roosting behind clumps of grass. I could not catch it. 1130 - began tracking ♂ melanotos 6/14/75 - 1 [see tracking grid + following data record].

Transect 1, [51,23 CCS], Pt. Barrow Alaska

15 June near stake #8: 10:12 - ♂ perch east of stake on mound. landed 30 sec ago on nearby snow, below top of mound. struts up to position on mound w/ sac hanging low. he had been involved with other ♂ perch. ~75 m E of #8. The 2 ♂♂ were strutting side by side, going parallel w/ sacs jouncing like a braless woman running. 1030 - pectoral border near 10B stake. 2nd ♂ flew + displayed over ♀, following her + hooting overhead. ♂ had gone from 10B stake perch mound to east, hooting low over one spot. When I got there a ♀ poked her head out of grass. Only one hoot sequence in flight but he did swoop-flutter several times, then returned to mound, stood alert facing ♀. She flew when I arrived; ♂ followed to 2 different places.

1000 m S of IBP site 1, Pt. Barrow Alaska

much melanotos in here along the west side of the road. ♂♂ accosting ♀♀ as latter fly through territories: resident ♂ gives chase with sac hanging - draws within 2' in flight at which pt ♀ typically rises from 1-2 m above ground → 10-20 m. ♂ tries to hoot as she speeds away, somewhat comically as he alternately hoots + then speeds up in order to regain closeness to ♀. Then finally he sweeps around + returns toward territory. Sometimes however the ♂ follows ♀ far beyond border, at which pt. another ♂ joins the

JP Myers
1975

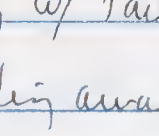
Calidris melanotos

1000 m S of IBP #1 along road, Pt. Barrow Alaska

15 June, cont'd — chase. creating a trio. sometimes it appears as if the mere ♂ is going after ♀, + sometimes that it is going after intruder.

Grid 2, adjacent to Smithsonian building, 4 Km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow Alaska

13:29 - began following ♀ melanotos 6/15/74 - 1

during following period [at minute 37] saw what appeared to be a ♀ mel. soliciting ♂? nearly ♀ I am following. She is walking w/ tail up; he is following her squawking in donald duck call. she was walking away. he had both wings up, also gave 1 wing up display. Minute 45 - ♀ being followed is walking along edge of pond in an area where the bank is steep (~30 cm high  angle) feeding about 5 cm above edge of H2O, probing sideways into polygon.

16 June — Bloody bill still there but going down hill. others are displaying over his territory the page noted.

no sign of Bloody bill during day. found pectoral nest PS1 in (3,2) of Grid 2 see nest map. 3 eggs. she spooked when I was ~40 m away but went back on at ~50 m distance. see ♀ mel 6/16/75 - 1 following

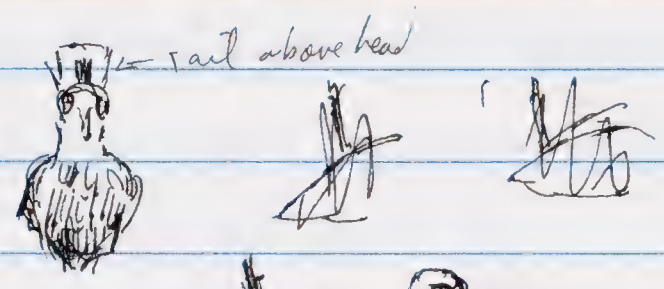
17 June — 13:26 - apparently I spooked ♀ off nest or at least out of hiding - she flew out was immediately set upon by a ♂. a ♀ reappeared in same area within 4 min later, presumably her, + was again accosted by ♂. She landed, ♂ went to her + ran after her for 20 sec. churring in chicken strut, croaking. She took off, ♂ in pursuit and 2nd ♂ flewin. Both ♂♂ chasing ♀ rather than one ♂ going after the other. But quickly 1st ♂ glided off and back to territory whereas 2nd centered on w/ ♀, which then landed. 3rd ♂ approached + began chasing, fighting 2nd ♂; as this happened ♀ slipped away, briefly. ♂ caught up to her again in flight as she came toward me [3,5] + tried to land but was again set upon by ♂. centered on (0,5) where another ♂ joined in chase + eventually flew off toward Volk Creek. within 5 min reappeared ♀ cuddling toward me, rather running away from ♂, which is ~~frantic~~ frenetically trying to keep up. as wing up in chicken strut. ♀ took off, calling, ♂ follows, hooting. she lands, he lands on top of her ♀ takes off again, enters nest Grid 2 territory and ♂ follows. Resident goes after ♀, which then cuts back + finally loses ♂♂.

minute 15 of 6-17-75 ♂-1 (bird being followed) - ♂ close to ♀ in chicken strut

JP Myers
1975

Grid 2, adjacent to Smithsonian Bldg., 4 km S. of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

17 June cont'd display; it is facing me so that the extreme elevation of the tail places the black caudal stripe prominently against the sky – very apparent + must be so to ♀.



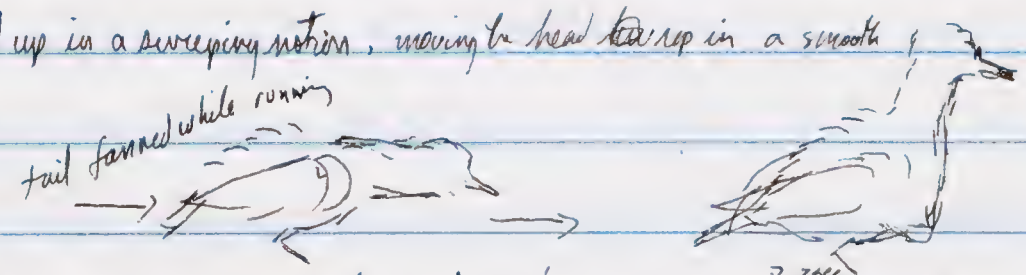
head movements – rapid bobbing while bird is churring intensely in display flock

♀ within 15cm as ♂ gobbles at her

1700 – walking through (1,4) after checking melanotos nest (clutch completed) – saw ♂ melanotos in full grouse display by ♀. Suddenly another ♂, which behaviorally would appear to be resident. – appeared + supplanted. unclear whether intruding ♂ was actually neighbor or floater

18 June – IBP #3, 4 km S of ~~Barrow~~, NARL, Barrow, Alaska

1315 – pr of melanotos ♂♂ in border fight. marching back and forth along border – or at least a line, parallel. one ♂ works with neck extended and lowered, then as they halt after 10 – 20 paces they bring their head up in a sweeping motion, moving the head ~~to~~ up in a smooth ↑ sweep during [illegible]



~~several~~ several paces of forward motion. He pauses 2-3 sec time with neck stretched up, + then begin to run again, sweeping the head down into the running position

Grid 2, Adjacent to Smithsonian

1515 → ♀ chasing ♀ ~~in~~ briefly in flight. – the attacked bird was walking with bad leg, balancing on one leg w/wing. other ♀ flew after her. then ♂ chased ~~the~~ ♀: attacking ♀ until she landed + then began soliciting w/ grouse display.

19 June following 6/19/75 – 1 ♂ melanotos minute 34 – began ~~the~~ in screaming but at 34:15 it flew to S in order to supplant encroaching neighbor. Intense border fight ensued with much of the behavior similar to that described 18 June above – parallel marching with ♂ intensely

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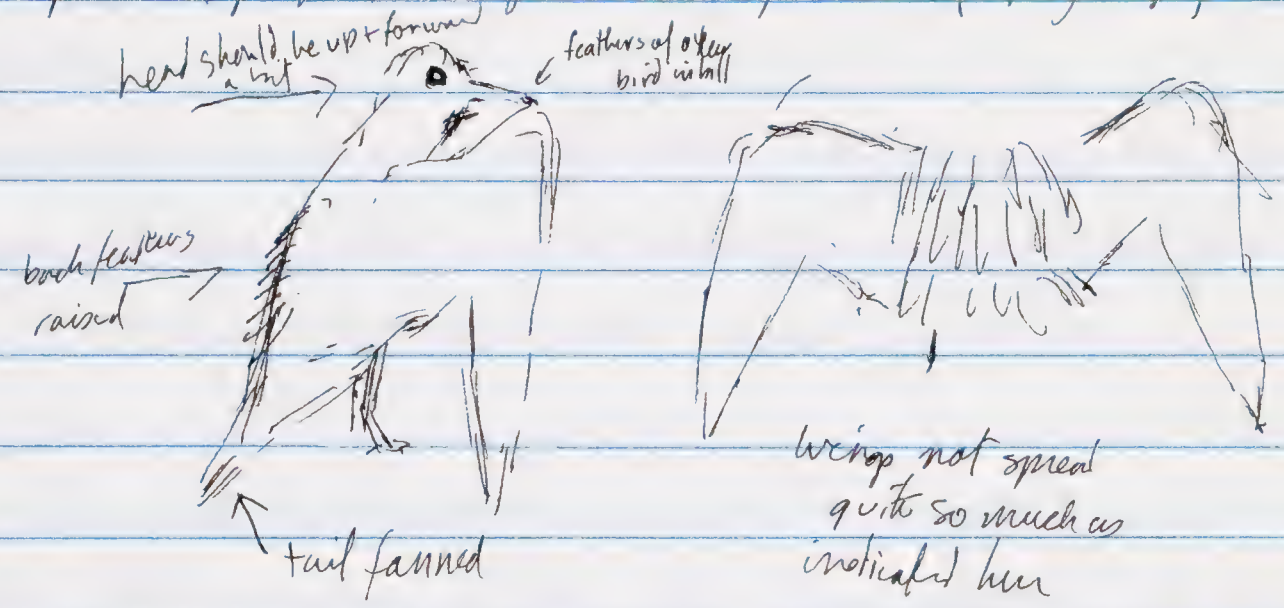
Calidris melanotos

Grid 2, Adjacent to Smithsonian Bldg., 4 km S. of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

19 June (cont'd)

swinging of head from → through 45° → 10

new posture – following a period of actual rip down + drag out fighting one ♂ (6/18/75) stood upright facing opponent ~30 cm distant and spread wings with wrists being most elevated parts + tips pointing to ground. An incipient cup (buffic) display?



other bird standing erect but w/o wings out.

Grid 3

21 June

1630 – 2 ♂ in border fight, have been marching parallel for 4 min., pacing 2-3 m in one direction then turning + going back. Maintaining distance between each other of 50 cm. – 1 m. If one 'falls behind' it flaps up, passing other bird slightly. I have seen some of wing opened behavior (above) but just briefly, at end of flapping forward when they seem to be some sort of balance-related behavior. Both both at, sometimes touching ground. Body today has not been erect as 19 June but rather horizontal. During parallel marching the tail is depressed.

23 June

12:20 as pectoral ♂♂ bank in flight after chasing intruder out of territory there is a characteristic posture in flight with outside wing up and exposed. must be a display of underwing in flight.

See journal re # of ♂♂ around this a.m.

Following ♂ [6/23/75-2] this afternoon until ~1715. See following account. This bird left territory several times in aerial chase, going as far as 200 m outside of area in the process. Much of its time was spent either in chase or alert. No ♀ observed with it.

JP Myers
1975

C. melanotis

Transect 2

29 June — first body of melanotis today (20 birds) that I've seen and would be willing to call a flock – along transect 2. It appeared flying out of the roth slough as a fucking helicopter passed over head and spooked everybody (including me). Thus I can't say for sure whether this was induced solely by the spook, or if it was a breeding unit. territorial ♂♂ also present (the flock was solely ♂.

30 June — back again at transect 2 – a smaller version of the flock is here again, unspooked, cohesive. No question. 1040 – along side footprint lake in the wet grass there were several large (20-30/flock) flocks of melanotis. transect 4 also had groups.

Grid 2

1 July — see following records of 4 ♂ melanotis. Back at the ranch (as opposed to on the transects) they are behaving as always – at least in that they are territorial. Terrie spent hooting is down.

5 July — evening – still territorial ♂♂ present, 2 hoots.

TRANSECT 5, Grid 3

7 July — flocks of ♂ melanotis on Grid 3 today. still some supplanting in certain areas.

8 July — in Grid 2 census picked up small flocks of melanotis ♂ today. w/ 27 ♂♂ present it is by far the heaviest usage of that grid to date in terms of simple pectoral biomass. there continued to be a few individuals supplanting – particularly in areas where I had followed ♂ melanotis before, i.e. (1,8) region and (5,5) region. I happened through these spots as groups of ♂♂ were landing. ♂ appearing to be resident flew at them, landed, + would supplant one or two. then fed. then a few moments later supplant more. the supplanted birds might fly only as far as 10-15 m from supplantor still within old territory. ~~Eve~~ Within a few minutes it would supplant, but without the intensity or consistency of only a few days ago. As if it ~~lost~~ alternately kept forgetting + then remembering that it was defending a territory.

PS nest #1 hatched this a.m. I found them still in the nest being brooded at 1010. Completion date → hatching = ~21 days.

Calidris melanotos

Grid 2

13 July — during census picked up Sr melanotos ♀ plus chicks – i.e. I observed them. she had moved from Grid 2 – PS 1 ~~to~~ (near 4,2 stake) to beyond the (1,10) stake. See Grid 2 data sheet in following data note book for hour

Transect 3

18 July — running transect 3, 12:20 picked up 'flock' of ♂ melanotos near end of transect – 12 birds actually on that area of transect. Definite signs of space specific aggression along the edge of Meadow Lake in unit 17, 18 + 19 both on the edge and in adjacent tundra areas. In 6 minutes before I spooked flock (+ it was re spooked by jaeger) I saw 4 supplantations by 3 birds. Distances defended of ~10-20 m. Contiguous territories. Supplantations of low intensity ~~along sides of~~ – form of behavior was side-head supplants and aggressive chases.

Grid 2

21 July — (9,9) region – ♀♀ melanotos, both w/ broods, interacting aggressively. one flew at me greatly alarmed, churring, then giving the protective brood call. Other ♀, also w/ chicks flew at her, presented side-head supplant. Did this several times in the period during which I was nearby.

1245 – ~~[illegible]~~ Lr (~~[illegible]~~) w/ chicks ~ ~~100~~ 125 m above (1,10) stake (see grid map in following data book) – came to investigate me as I approached her chicks. She alternated alarm calls with feeding – in the Hobby/Miller oil spill pond. fed along outside rim of pond in emergent grasses. Bill became blackish w/ oil.

Grid 3

23 July — more ♀-♀ aggressive interactions

Grid 2

24 July — ♀ ~~♂~~ [O; al blk] began responding to my presence on grid during census near the (5,4) region at ~ 915. am sure that her chicks were in general area at that time. However she would fly at me as far away as (8,8) region. However at 1130 I found her + a chick [w; al blk] (one found, at least 2 others present) just outside the grid at 0,4

JP Myers
1975

Calidris melanotos

GRID 2

24 July (cont'd) There were 2 other ♀ melanotos, both with chicks, in the latter area at that time; those of [O; al blk] appeared several days older than at least one of the other clutches. [O; al blk], despite my proximity to her chicks, spent some of her time supplanting the closest other ♀. Acts were intense but not ritualized – simple supplantations a la winter w/ ♀ flying at other, churring, racing forward on ground in side head supplant, + flying after in close flight. Whether because of my presence or not, the behavior were – to my eye – somewhat inconsistent. Perhaps it was only apparently so, + had I known the precise location of chicks it would have made more sense. If anything, this appears analogous to the behavior of parent Vanellus chilensis which chase all other shorebirds away from vicinity of chicks. Did not appear to be space-specific in determination.

30 July was able to band another ♀ melanotos today, grabbing her by hand as she brooded a recent hatch of chicks. ♀ PS from B11 came and brooded clutch (3 hatched) as C. Connors + I were sitting less than 1.5 m away. I eventually approached so that my face were ~ 30 cm away. As Connors held chick (banded) for me to photograph, ♀ came and pecked at Connor's hand. She then called released chick to her + sat brooding. I inched my hand toward her, which she pecked at once it was within range. By moving gradually I were able to grab her w/ the chicks. When I picked her up 2 chicks did not fall out until I released her wings.

see journal re jaeger eating melanotos chick.

JP Myers
1975

Calidris fuscicollis

Gasline Ridge, 3 km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

25 June — w/ pair of WR this afternoon which I had seen earlier to day while sampling the transect. This is third time they have been seen on Gasline ridge this summer by me. This a.m. I saw them as they chased. 12:30 I returned to this area in order to find them again, sitting down by the 0 area of transect 1 on the east slope of the ridge. I first saw ♂ in flight display hovering like semipalm sipiper, except perhaps higher (30 m); could not hear any calls. Hovered 2 min. then turned, gliding downwind in deep V wing position. glided to ground, almost immediately a pectoral began chasing WR out of same area, at which pt 2nd WR began going after pectoral. As they flew S along ridge they passed within 10 m of me, calling the "poinzee" note [which is a poor description]. Also apparently a 'frog' call, almost as deep as that of C. alba. given during flight. On ground once landed, one advanced toward other in bowber display w/ wings out and tail up:

white rump shows glaringly in this posture.

took flight quickly, going further S but returning in same flight, one calling "poinzee" note. — amazing how quickly that sound attenuates here. Also a wingup display a la bairds shown on ground. will chase bairds too. The 'poinzee' call has little 'n' sound to it - rather an insecty zz zzz - disyllabic buzz. Appears to be an aggressive note. After chase of bairds, ♂ flew to west of area, flying low + fast, then zoomed vertically into the wind to a height of ~ 10-15 m. + began to hover. remained hovering for 1 min then turned, glided back in V.

7 July — picked up several WR on running transect 1 today (gasline ridge) — never saw more than 3 at once but there are certainly at least 5, possible more. Intense chasing activity. a ♂ will hover for 30-40 sec above a site, similarly to pusilla hovering. During that time it appears to be quiet, although it might give insect buzz call as it flies up to hovering position. Faces into wind, turns head as if looking around many times during hovering. Heights of 5-10 m, but apparently variable. then it turns, and soars with or across the wind, holding wings up in a deep alpina-like V. no calls, as it glided. Can land almost immediately. Most of sightings today, however, were of 2-3 birds together in chase. heard insect buzz call well. FAP calls this a poinzee call;

JPMyers
1975

Calidris fuscicollis

Gasline Ridge, 3 km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

7 July (cont'd) I heard little "p" quality to it, and would characterize as unnzéow - with the second syllable accented, resonant, but more zzzz (buzzzz). Some variability in the degree of resonance in the buzzz; may vary either between individual or within according to intensity (?) Looks as if 2 ♂♂ would, or at least two displaying birds, will chase another, frontically. Both displays will buzz, jeet, and give a modified glide ⌣ while pursuing. The 3 will Land and intense ground displays ensue, both a wing up and also a the B-52 (previous page) display. During this it is often the case that one wing will not make it all the way out.

30 July - found one brooding fuscicollis w/ at least one chick.

Voth Creek

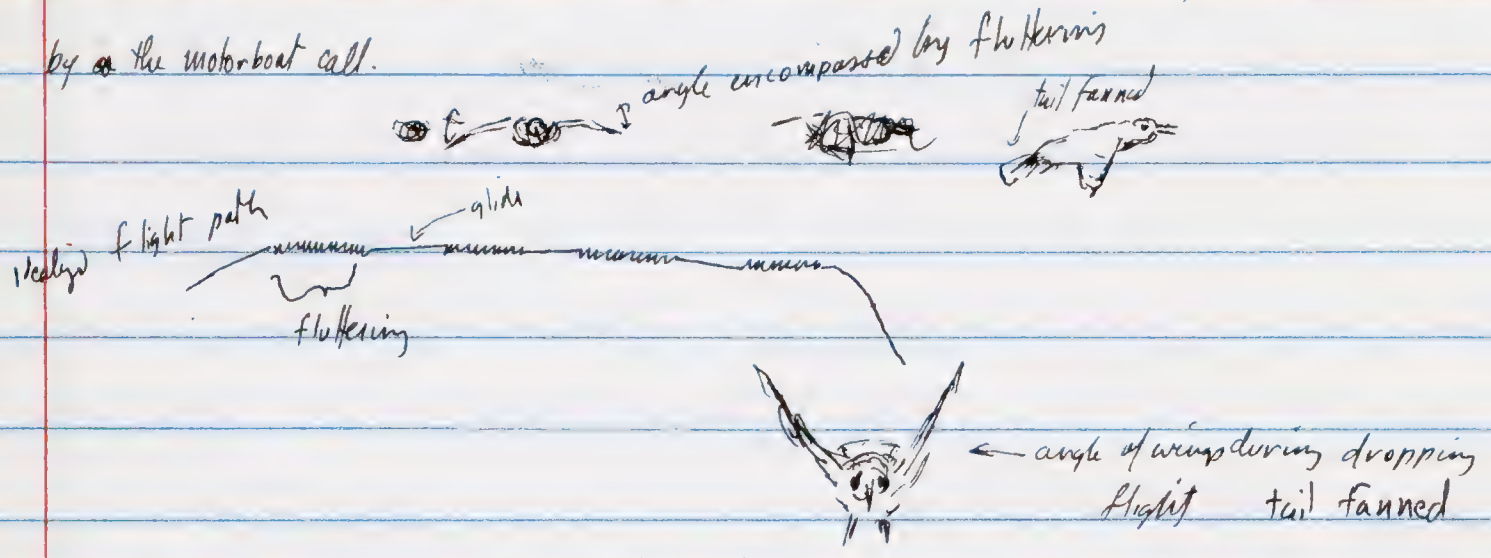
1 August two fuscicollis foraging along creek upstream from where it drains into Middle Salt Lagoon, both when I went out to train I at 915 & when I returned at 1115. One foraging up to joint, probing w rapid bill motion penetrating into below water surface w/ eye. Classic WR foraging + classic site, at least in perspective of Argentine foraging behavior. One of the pr was definitely more ruddy than the other. We had noticed that a ♂ displaying before was greyer than ♀. Could there be some plumage dimorphism?

1975

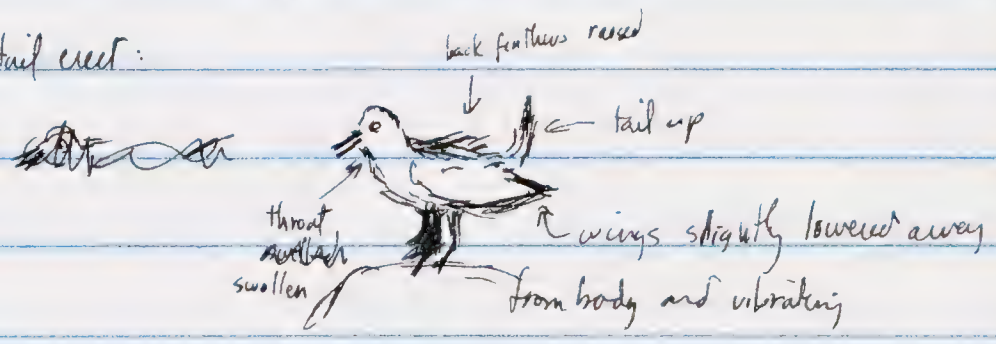
Calidris Pusilla

Britton area 3 Km W of NARL by road, Point Barrow, Alaska

8 June — 1115 - we are here to expose footage for 8mm movie. banded ♂ in same place but this time w/ ♀, sticking closely. some raised tail display. few motorboat calls. FAP is chasing it about w/ camera. See board resighting record re pusilla sightings. this one is the Rwy hr ustrw. the ten, tonal display of this ♂ in flight involve a continuous flight with flutter like wing movements accompanied by the motorboat call.



from the drawing it is obvious that the bird alternates between a fluttering and a gliding flight. It will continue to call throughout, or it may stop. there are two stages to the call: the rapid 'motor boat' and a slower more accentuated note. Often upon landing, particularly on a mound, it will continue to call, sometimes with tail erect:



the call of pusilla is readily distinguishable from all others here in that it is a continuous sound, a motorboat trilling, which can go on for over a minute.

9 June — - watched an (1110) entire sequence of nest cup display by unbanded ♂ + ♀ on end Britton area. male had been displaying aerially (as above) + (n-)d near ♀. It then flew low, circling around to another site, still displaying w/ tail up. ♀ obviously followed, probably in response to some display note. ♂ entered cup with tail raised, calling softly w/ tail raised. she followed him in but left just as quickly.

Grid 2, N of Smithsonian building, 4 Km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

14 June — 1030 - found semipalm nest w/ completed clutch (4 eggs) near (6,0) stake. banded ♂ in pair.

JP Myers
1975

Calidris pusilla

Grid 2,

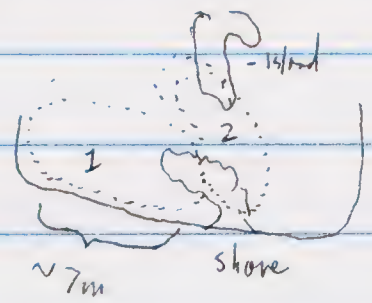
8 July — censusing grid 2. found pusilla guarding chicks (although did not find chicks) their behavior is noticeably different from that when they are merely trying to keep you away from nest. much more active, frantic. ~~but the~~ constant alarm calls. but the most striking thing is that when one pair is calling in this fashion others will join - w/no sign of supplantation on part of previously territorial birds. this can be immediately beside old nest site. By squeaking I was able to induce rodent run displays in 3 adults at once all within 6 m of one another (see alpina spacing).

Voth Creek by mouth

10 July — walking from parking area to Gas line ridge (1325) found 6 adults in close proximity to one another. they were already there when I walked up - when I came they began giving intense distraction displays of the sort I began seeing once chicks began to hatch. Could there be some sort of creche of chicks there.

Deadhorse Airport, near Prudhoe, Alaska

2 August — 1330 - a flock of 20-30 pusilla spread over a pond at the airport, behaving as in nest-breeding territories! all juveniles w/ excessively buffy chests, hints of rufous to scapulars, and pronounced scaly backs. watched one individual (w P.G. Connors) for 15 min as it foraged and fought along the shore nearest to us (bird #1 below). shared a border w/ #2 as indicated. we witnessed one



border fight - a classic calidridine tail down, erection of back feathers, crouch + squeek. both individuals doing so within 30cm of one another. #1 consistently chased off intruders from all areas of the territory, flying from one end to the other if need be.

Middle Salt Lagoon, Pt. Barrow

3 August — we have been invaded by pusilla juveniles - there are at least 200 between the Battern Area and Voth Creek along the shores of Middle Salt Lagoon. foraging at water's edge particularly in small isolated pools near the main water body. Very few out on the tundra - see

J Pitkyans
1975

Calidris pusilla

Middle Salt Lagoon, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

3 August (cont'd) census totals on grids 2 + 3 from this a.m. On the east side of Middle Salt Lagoon there are also flocks of pusilla - visible from the lab in a series of small ponds just above the edge of the gravel - ie. actually in the tundra.

7 August most of the littoral pusilla have disappeared, although individuals still remain.

JPMyers
1975

Tryngites subruficollis

IBP site #1, 4Km S of NARL by road, Barrow, Alaska

6 June — 1545 FAP sighted solitary buffy feeding in exposed patches of dead vegetation. first sighted in vicinity of C. alpina moving the buffy in classic buffy fashion. light undertail coverts. good, almost rosy hue to check patches. saw short 'helicopter' type flight from one patch to adjacent – FAP says it is typical but not fully expressed form of flight during territorial display. Certainly similar to helicopter flight of buffies in Argentina – flutter wings, not quite directly forward motion, legs dangling. the bird is staying within a restricted area. none others i.e. buffies visible nearby. 10-15 alpina within 30 m. goes from top to top of the polygons. 1547 – CUP DISPLAY! very brief, facing west away from us. still no view of others. 1550 – two more cups plus FAP heard Tuck-tuck call during display. I saw some momentary swelling of throat region but heard nothing definite. 1605 – we had gone on looking for other buffies; I turned to look back towards the original one, saw it (presumably) flying low in large circle around area where it had been foraging. landed there + continued to forage. 1625 – again we had abandoned the buffy. but glancing in its direction I saw a 'hop' so pronounced it must have been some sort of display – vertical ~1m – 1.5m in air then down again. As before no other birds in immediate vicinity. we watched for ~5 more minutes during which time it did another cup display in vacuo"

7 June — 1230 am – after walking out from NARL failed to find buffy here

1015 – again not here

Brittan area, 1 km S of NARL by road, Pt Barrow, Alaska

9 June — 1 buffie landed briefly by the road at 1120; it fed for a few moments in grass and then was chased by an Arcenaria

MacIntyre, Wolf Creek, Beaufort Sea Coast, Alaska

4 July — told by USF+WS biologists that there were 2 leks there this year, one on a beach ridge and one on the only nearby pingo. they reported that there have been at least a few buffies displaying there every year for the last 5, and that during several of those years birds were actually breeding.

J P Myers
1975

Calidris ruficollis

Nuwuk, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

23 July — found 3 C. ruficollis chicks near site of nest, 1 adult present, sex unknown. brooding chicks which hatched on 20 or 21. July. Detected it by striking call unlike other local calidridines, a two note whistle chur rup., repeated rapidly in flight. ~~Have~~ Also gives pusilla like alarm note — which when compared to pusilla lacks some of the richness of the pusilla note. Flight very distinctive — it gives bursts of fluttering as it circles in alarm. during breeding-display season this is not uncommon for pusilla, but I've not seen it recently. The ruficollis does so incessantly, chur rupping all the while.

3 August — saw one chick this evening plus the adult, which appears to be molting its rufous neck. the adult is still incredibly adamant about human intruders. ~~it~~ its pond has been invaded by flocks of pusilla, but the ruficollis does not appear to be aggressive.

J P Myers
1975

Calidris ferruginea

Voth Creek, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

4 August one juvenile found along the muddy lower reaches of Voth, foraging w/ alpina and pusilla. ~~it does not resemble~~ the juvenile breast plumage has a faint hint of rose to it. back pronouncedly scaly and brownish. obvious white-rump in flight

JP Myers
1975

Phalaropus fulicarius

Gas line Rd by pipes, Pt. Barrow Alaska

7 June — 2220 – 2 prs of ~~pl~~ red phalaropes; first sighting of year. obviously paired in that when spooked the pairs flew together consistently even though one pr. did not return.

Pow main area near DEW line Station

9 June — ♂ + ♀ red. incredibly tame (we were within minimum focusing of pollex + 250 mm) & could literally have dropped my hat on them.

Smithsonian building area Grid 2

9 June — 1630 – 4 prs seen here in 1.5 hrs; all ♂ + ♀, all moving separately

10 June — 2 prs of red phalaropes.

11 June — the area has suddenly exploded w/ red phalaropes. Many pairs, a few trios, both of 2♂ + 1♀ and 2♀ + 1♂. In the latter group there are typically quite aggressive interactions between the 2 ♀; they will fight intensely for 30 seconds, fly off w/ the ♂ following, land, feed, then erupt in battle again. Certainly more aggression than in 2♂ 1♀ group. A few solitary individuals floating of both sexes.

12 June — again many phalaropes, including one pack of 5 (2♂, 3♀). also solitary ♀♀.

1055 ♂ + ♀ in (7,10): ♂ = RyyLr. 1127 – 3 flew by (0,4): 2♂ + 1♀. ~~also~~

1140 by (1,6) → pr, ♂+♀. 1200 in (1,5) solitary ♂. 1205 – 5 phalaropes including one northern flew over. 2♀ + 1♂ remained. in (1,6) ♂ + ♀.

0805 in unit (1,3) just 15 ft from (2,4) stake found phalarope nest: ♀ was in it and male within 2 ft when I spooked them. no lining. one egg. Saw banded phalarope RbLbb

2040 – 2 ♀♀ within 10 m of pair. the ♀♀ are moving around together. 2041 ♂ of pair flew ~5 m, landed on back of ♀, remained ≤6 sec, then flew off; she followed. ~~20~~

2056 – incomplete copulation: ♀ had just been supplanted by ♂ pect. sandpiper. was feeding. ♂ RP suddenly flew up + landed on her for less than 3 sec

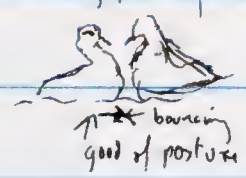
14 June — unit (9,5) 1140 – pr of phalaropes nest cupping: ♀ went to area of grass + raised ass then began squeaking ♂ approached. no obvious nest cup or even depression. they had been feeding complacently. After nest cup ♀ aggressed toward ♂ – ruffled back feathers.

JP Myers
1975

Phalaropus fulicarius

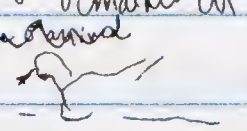
Grid 2, Adjacent to Smithsonian building, 4 km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

14 June (6,4) - 2 ♂♂ phal. flying around a landed pair. The 2 ♂♂ started harrying ♀ of pr, attempted rape unknown ♂ then chased them off. however 1 extra ♂ remained. The pair then went through a sequence in which, facing together in H_2O, they gently bumped breasts while clucking softly



~ 7 sec duration

♀ then waddled off toward land while ♂ remained in pond. Extra ♂ nearby. Then 1.5 min later extra ♂ flew to ♀, who squatted



as the ♂ landed on top of her. Paired ♂ broke up apparent copulation attempt before successful. Actually the ♀ squatted before the extra ♂ flew in → a stolen copulation attempt ?? "♀ appeared to be receptive" But in end both of pair flew off w/ extra ♂ following. Extra ♂ had poor - i.e. dull plumage in comparison to paired ♂. Age difference ?? Ln (6,2) Lral Ryy ♂.

15 June 1340 - nest w 2 eggs near (2,6) [on nest map = RP1] ♀ was in nest when found with ♂ ~ 40 cm away ~~throwing~~ picking up lichen + putting it over its shoulder

16 June 4 ♂ chasing 1 ♀ in 3,6 area of grid repeatedly

21 June foraging pair in small puddle filled w/ lemming cuttings. - behavior became late in that they grab ~~dead~~ vegetation and pull it then peck in area which they uncovered.

23 June 1245 watched + photo'd series of interactions between ♂ + ♀ which ended in copulation. ~~mating~~ appeared to be some pre-cop. business: ♂ squatted, raised tail + then ♀ approached. within a 5 sec he was on top of her. 1153 - another pair of phalaropes had been feeding together, peeping placidly. extra ♀ came in, and ♂ of pair flew at her aggressively, dangling legs, chased ♀ away. Then 2 min later excess ♂ came in + landed on paired ♀ back but did not copulate. Paired ♂ went after it as well.

Grid 2, 1410 - 5 ♀ chasing 1 ♂

24 June near (9,9) of Grid 2 - 1420 - as I have been working on trapping a ♀ melanotos, a ♂ fulicarius w/ nest out here has been occupied for last 8 min. by a persistent ♀ fulicarius who is hanging around nest. Why does ♂ devote so much time + energy to the task of chasing ♀ off; why does ♀ persist in remaining despite intense supplanting effort by ♂? Certainly the supplanting effort will discourage new nests from establishing.

JPMyers
1975

Phalaropus fulicarius

Grid 2, 4Km S. of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

24 June within the area of concern to the ♂, these spacing out nests to a certain extent.

3 July first obvious signs of ♀♀ flocks within the gridded area today. ♂♂ still seen attacking ♀♀ but most ♀♀ are now spending their time feeding. few birds calling search call overhead.

Grid 3

7 July found empty nests - chicks have begun to hatch

Grid 2

8 July more empty nests, also found one with one chick hatched, other eggs pipped. While censusing found 2 chicks in area where 3 ♂♂ were behaving as if they were w/ chicks. Will the ♂♂ bring the chicks together?

Transects 1, 3, 5

22 July ♂♂ flocking along lake edge on tran 3. terrible harassement while running transect. see journal

26 July fledged chick along transect 4

Barrow Spit near Burnik

28 July flocks of ♂♂ along lee side of spit on Elson lagoon.

J.P. Myers
1975

Pluvialis dominica

Transect 1 [51,23 CCS], Gasline Ridge, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

15 June — first display in ~~golden~~ golden plover of year – a flight very similar to Ch. semipalmatus. far beyond to S of transect. call deeper + slower than semi. – chown chown . . . . landed w/ wings up for ~10 sec. landed on mound.

Pow Main

20 July — flock of 150 Pluvialis feeding around the ridge S of Pow Main

Grid 2

24 July — a small flock (7) of Pluvialis in the lower corner of Grid 2 today foraging along the polygon tops.

TRANSECT 1

27 July — new influx of Pluvialis on the transect – w/ alpina foraging in the polygons.

Grid 2

30 July — Pluvialis still on the grid, now definitely associating with alpina, foraging along polygon tops and to a certain extent in the troughs. Considerable # (9 – which I guess isn't considerable) picked up flying overhead.

Transects 1, 3, 5

5 August — Pluvialis now difficult to find except in a few areas where adults are w/ chicks.

Grid 2

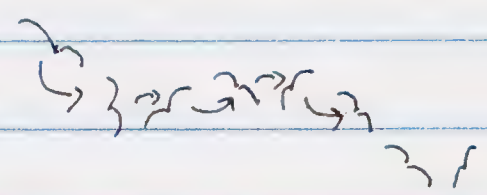
13 August — several juvenile Pluvialis on the grid today; heard winter territory call for first time (the toodely-toodely falling note) + saw aggression entre the juveniles, although it obviously was not truly space specific.

J P Myers
1975

Charadrius semipalmatus

Britton area, 1 Km S of NARL by road, Pt Barrow Alaska

9 June 0755 – semipalm plover supplanting a displaying sandpiper – leaned forward during aggressive act, spread tail displaying striking tail pattern
There has been a displaying ♂ here apparent since the evening of 6 June.
this a.m. first time we've seen ♀. Display flight + note of semipalm. are unmistakable – flight is nightjar like



JPMyers
1975

Stercorarius pomarinus

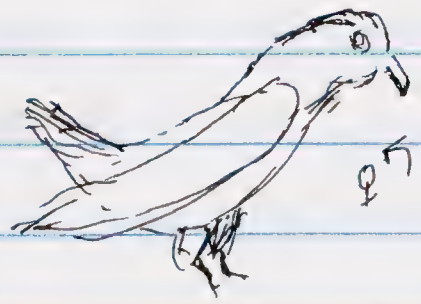
Britton area, 1 km W of NARL, Pt Barrow, Alaska

10 June — 1035 watched hunting sequence in jaeger: bird had already landed, was tearing apart ~~area~~ vegetation with its bill; not too actively but once every 4-5 seconds it would grab some + throw it aside, then waddle about. some flurries of activity. another jaeger flew in (FAP thinks original was ♂, second ♀) ~~&~~ only to be attacked + chased away - it flew ~75 m + landed. then original jaeger caught a lemming, handled it for less than 5 sec, and flew over to the bird which it had just chased away. the second bird, after what looked like a grapple, then ate the lemming. However before the two were finished their business (within 20 seconds) 5 other jaegers piled into ~~that~~ their vicinity.

Grid 2, N of Smithsonian building, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

12 June — 3 jaegers over grid at 0910 when we arrived. one displaying: a gliding flight with wings in dihedral followed by a series of flaps (continuous) with very shallow wing beats during which the tips of the wings are kept above the plane of the body

1225 pair of jaegers displaying on ground, walking ritualistically toward one another, walking parallel within 2 ft. wings lowered, tail raised, neck arched.



proceeding in circle ⇄ in radius of less than one foot. ♂ (w/out breast band): posture is now

walking in short waddling

jaegers scratch ~~[illegible]~~ directly

J P Myers
1975

Stercorarius pomarinus

Grid 2, N. of Smithsonian Building, Pt Barrow Alaska

12 June cont'd

♀ beginning to arch back way up, w/ tail up, turning around walking away from him settling down. ♂ walks away, some parallel walking then. Her tail has been up continuously, his is not up. He is calling a soft ca ca ca ca 3-4/sec for 4 seconds repeating: facing one another while ♂ calls. Then he placed wings up, increasing intensity of calling. Putting wings way up, looking somewhat like a sandpiper wing display. Primaries splayed way out, held up for several seconds. Both wings up. Her posture becoming more exaggerated with each. He is jumping up + down using wings (did so twice). ♂ mounted calling, walking on top. Within 13 sec copulated again after 17 seconds. She called twice copulated briefly again after 40 seconds. ♂ using wings for balance even tho pt. of touching ground. Has doubled neck so as to be biting ♀ on top of head. another copulation at 1 min 27 seconds. He remained on her back for 1 min 50 sec at which pt ♀ shook, ♂ slid off [he had folded wings just before ♀ shook him off]. Once ♂ off ♀ ruffled feathers. ♂ + ♀ then faced one another, chests thrust out. Then ♀ flew off + ♂ followed within 10 seconds. This whole process took 4 minutes

21 July chicks of jaeger nest on Grid 2 running about - a rat on el tundra

30 July see journal re jaeger eating melanitas chick.

J D Rogers
1975

Luscinia svecica

Umiat, Coville River Valley, Alaska

4 July (see journal) 3/4 of way up scrubby slope w/ southern exposure saw bluethroat perched inside series of dead branches. eye stripe first made me think of Phylloscopus, but with a second look + flash of blue it obviously was not. the blue is not at all striking - in fact from 70' we had to look hard to see it. 30 min later saw from above - as it scurried from one clump to another -> most striking field mark is almost furnariid like tail pattern - a rusty base extending 2/3 of way out tail with darker terminal band. the back of the tail looked uniformly rusty. Bird very difficult to see. 3rd time I had been looking for Phylloscopus - heard one singing + then saw bird w/ eye stripe (blue) I thought the Phyllo. should be. again not till second thought was it clearly a Luscinia. Behavior like rhinocryptid in that it spends almost all its time within brush. could attribute no sound in particular to it.

JP Myers
1975

Nyctea scandiaca

Transect 1, [51,23 CCS], Gasline Ridge, Pt. Barrow Alaska

15 June 1050 - by stake 16 ♂ snowy giving distraction display going away from me. Wings flopped out, lowered, leaning over, dragging wings + waddling. when the owl is in close it ~~soon~~ + is in distraction display it supplements hoot w/a scratching squeak.

1130 - found snowy owl nest w/ 7 eggs I had been ~ 100 m east of 20 stake, scanning for owl nest. as soon as I started toward nest, she flew off it + ♂ flew toward me.

GRID 3

19 July ♂ Nyctea displaying dracula-like on grid to ♀. this area has recently been freed from the tyranny of a pair of pomarine jaegers, one of the pair having been shot. Now there are several (3) hunting on the area. Could the jaeger territoriality have kept up lemming densities where areas not held territoriality, thus causing this to be an especially dense area now?

1

J Phillips
1975

Resighting

date	time	spp	location	band	sex calling
6 June	2330	pusilla	Britton area	Rwy Lr, USF+W	♂
	2355	alpina	just S of pipes S of britton area by road	Ry Lo	
6-7	2115	pusilla	Britton	Rr NO USF+W	
		pusilla	"	Rwy Lr, USF+W	
				Rgy Lr USF+W	
8 June	1015	pusilla	IBP site 1 just S of road fork	Ryw L w USF+W	♂ displaying
	1110	pusilla	Britton by yellow drum	L[illegible], Rwy Lr USF+W	♂ w/ female nest cup
		pusilla	Britton on S edge of above's territory	Rgy Lr, USF+W	nest cup w/ female
9 June		pusilla	Britton	Rwy Lr	
		pusilla	" at far north edge on gravel spit	Rr	
10 June		"	"	Rwy Lr	
		"	" south end of britton	Rr ~~Stand~~	
		alpina	IBP #1	USF+W-	♂
12 June			"	Ryw Lw	
		Phal. fu	Grid 2 7,10 1055	♂ Ryy Lr	w/ ♀
		Phal. fu	by pipes on gaskin road 1415	♂ [Rgy L Al.g]	w banded ♀
13 June		pusilla	[~ (59, 68) ccs]	Rrb Lr (no Al.)	
14 June		Phal ful	grid 2 [8,5] 1230	♂ Rbb Lb	w/ ♀
15 June		pusilla	grid 2 [0,3]	Rorw Lyal	♂
16 June		alpina	grid 2 [4,3]	Rral Lyy	♀
		alpina			
			How inconsistent		
12 July		pusilla	grid 3 [(6-7,2)] - see census	[al pink; r,w]	pair w chicks from SS 1
		"	" " "	[al w; r y]	
25 August		alpina	GRID 2 [y g; b al] see census		

JPMyers
1975

Banding Schedule

	Grid 2				
24 June	melanotos	♀	near stake 4,2 nest	6E2 73852	R r al
	"	♀	2,4 nest	853	R y al
	"	♀	2,10 nest	854	R o al
	"	♀	9,10 nest	855	R b al
	alpina		10,10 nest	856	R r al
	Grid 3 melanotos	♀	4,2 nest	857	L r R al
8 July	GRID 2 melanotos	chick in nest	4,2 nest	858	R al r
	"	"	"	859	R al r
	"	"	"	860	R al r
	"	"	"	861	R al r
12 July	"	"	PS3 (grid 2)	862	w; b al
	"	"	"	863	r; b al
	"	"	"	864	y; b al
	Grid 3				
	melanotes	"	PS1 (grid 3)	865	r; y al
	"	"	"	866	r; g al
	"	"	"	867	r; b al
	"	"	PS3 (grid 3)	868	—; w al
	"	"	"	869	y; w al
	"	"	"	870	o; w al
	Grid 2				
13 July	"	"	PS6 (?)	871	Lg
	"	"	(near 5,7)	872	Ly R al
	"			873	L by R al
	"			874	L ry R al
	"	"	from PS10	875	Lo R al

JPMyers
1975

Banding Schedule

	GRID 3			
13 July cont'd	melanotos ♀	PS2	876	[—al; y]
	melanotos ♀	PS7	877	[—al; ry]
	GRID 2			
18 July	melanotos ♂ chick	PS7	878	[— ; al black]
	mel chick	PS7	879	[w; al black]
	" "	"	880	[r; al black]
	" ♀ adult	"	881	[o; al black]
	" "	"	882	[blue; al black]
	GRID 3 (10,0)			
23 July	mel chick		883	[by : al]
	"		884	[by al y]
	"		885	[by al r]
	GRID 2			
30 July	mel chick	PS 11	886	[w r al w]
	mel ♀ adult	"	887	[w black al w]
	mel chick	"	888	[wg al w]
	"	"	889	[wb al w]

37%

10% = .27

1/3.7 1/3.7 1:1

1:3.7

J.P. Myers
1975

Calidris alpina following

Grid 2, adjacent to Smithsonian building, 4 km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

16 June

RB ♂ 6/16/75-1

f = feeding
pre = preening
r = resting

1 = f t_1 = 0837
2 = f
3 = f spooked by Doug Schammel
4 = f
5 = 4 f
6 = 4 = f
7 = f
8 = f
9 = 8 = f
10 = bathing $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1♀
11 = preening = 10
12 = 10 "
13 = 10 = f
14 = f
15 = 14 = f
16 = 14 = f
17 = f 17:20 flew short distance
18 = f
19 = 18 = pre.
20 = 18 = pre $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1♀ [1 m distant]
21 = display 21:20 flew short distance calling continuously walking after ♀ 1 m away while calling the display note ⌐ ⌐ ⌐ ⌐ wing up also
22 = f
23 = f
24 = f
25 = f
26 = f = 25
27 = f = 25
28 = f
29 = 28 = f
30 = resting = 28 $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1♀
31 = 28 = rest.
32 = 28 = "
33 = 28 = pre
34 = 28 = pre
35 = 28 = pre
36 = 28 = pre
37 = 28 = pre
38 = 28 = pre
39 = 28 = pre
40 = 28 = pre $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 1♀
41 = f
42 = alert
43 = calling on ground
44 = flying, calling
45 = f 45:20 called again on ground
46 = alert on mound, displaying = 42 46:40 flew to 5,0 region + displayed by road
47 = flying
48 = flying, calling landed below (7,0)
49 = f
50 = displaying $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 0
51 = alert
52 = f
53 = f
54 = f
55 = pre 8" from ♀
56 = pre = 55
57 = 55 = f
58 = 55 = pre

J.P. Myers
1975

C. alpina following

Grid 2, adjacent to Smithsonian building, 4 km S. of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

16 June (cont'd)

RB ♂ 6/16/75-1 (cont'd)

59 = 55 = pre
60 = 55 = pre •——50——→ = 1 ♀ RB [w/in 25 cm]
61 = 55 = pre
62 = 55 = pre
63 = 55 = pre
64 = 55 = pre
65 = 55 = pre
66 = f
67 = f
68 = 67 f
69 calling + chasing
70 " " " •——50——→ = ♂
71 = 23 = f
72 = calling + flying
73 = f
74 = f = 73
75 = f
76 = 75 = pre
77 = 75 = pre
78 = 75 = pre
79 = 75 = pre
80 = 75 = pre •——50——→ = 1 ♀ RB [w/in 1 m]
81 = 75 = pre
82 = 75 = pre
83 = 75 = pre
84 = 75 = pre
85 = 75 = f
86 = 75 = pre
87 = 75 = pre
88 = 75 called
89 = 75 = pre
90 = 75 = pre •——50——→ 1 ♀ RB
91 = 75 = f
92 = 75 f
93 = f
94 = f
95 = f
96 = f
97 = f
98 = f
99 = 98 pre
100 = 98 pre •——50m——→ 1 ♀ RB [w/in 30cm] ♀ ducks when juvenile passes and ♂ does not

RB ♂ 6/16/75-2 [gw : b,gl] banded

1 = f t_1 = 13:39
2 = 1 = f
3 = f = 1
4 = 1 = f
5 = 1 = f
6 = 1 = f
7 = f
8 = pre
9 = f 9:25 flew, displayed
10 displaying in flight
11 "
12 f

J P Myers
1975

C. alpina followers

Grid 2, adjacent to Smithsonian Bldg, 4 Km Sof NAKL, Pt Barrow, Alaska

16 June (cont'd)

~~BAIZAN~~ ♂RB 6/16/75-2 cont'd

13 = ~~[illegible]~~ flew displays
14 = displaying 2 prs + 1 individual flew over + 6/16/75-2 flew to join in display
15 = f
16 = 15 = f
17 = ~~[illegible]~~ = f
18 = 17 = f wing up as 2 RB flew over
19 = ~~[illegible]~~ f = ~~[illegible]~~ 17
20 = f = ~~[illegible]~~ 17 $\xrightarrow{50}$ O
21 = 17
22 = f 22:25 took off displaying
23 = f
24 = f = 23
25 = f 25:30 went w as 3 others went over at hgt of 50'
26 = chasing calling in air
27 = ~~[illegible]~~ displaying
28 = ~~[illegible]~~ alert
29 = pre
30 = " $\xrightarrow{50}$ O
31 = 28 pre
32 = 28 f
33 = f
34 = 33 f
35 = display in flight
36 = f
37 = f flew slightly
38 = f beginning to vain
39 = f
40 = f $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1 ♀ RB (5m)
41 = f
42 = incubate on nest
43 = incubate
44 = preening (spooked)
45 = incubate
↓
50 " $\longrightarrow$ = 1 ♀ RB
↓
59
60 ~~f~~ " "
61 incubate
I stopped

21 June

♂RB 6/21/75-1 Grid 2
t_1 = 1050

1 = bathing
2 = 1 = pre
3 = 1 = "
4 = flying
5 } incubating
6 }
7 = pre.
8 = on nest
9 = incubating

not = RB5 on Grid 2

} did not save positions

JPVlugens
1975

Calidris alpina following

Grid 2

21 June cont'd

♂ RB 6/21/75-2

1 = f t_1 =
2 = displays
3 = f
4 = 3 = f
5 = f 5:15 took off in display 10 m distant
6 = singing on ground 6:10 supplanted, flying
7 = calling in air
8 " " " came down in classic dustin ; 8:15 landed
9 = f
10 = f = 9 •——→ O
11 = f 11:45 Took off
12 = display in flight

13 = f
14 = f = 13
15 = displaying = 13
16 = f = 13
17 = f = 13
18 = f = 13
19 = f = 13
20 = f = 13
21 = f = 13
22 displaying
23 = f = 22
24 = 22 = f
25 = 22 = f

went to nest (RB5)

23 June

♀ RB 6/23/75-2 weather unusual: sunny w/ no wind

1 = alert
2 = 1 = preening t_1 = 1322
3 = 1 = "
4 = 1 = "
5 = 1 = "
6 = 1 = "
7 = 1 = "
8 = 1 = "
9 = 1 = pre
10 = 1 = " ——→ ♂ to nest
11 = 1 = pre
12 = 1 = f [began to move]
13 = f
14 = 13 = f
15 = 13 = f
16 = f
17 = f = 16
18 = f = 16
19 = 16 = f
20 = f ——→ ♂ O
21 = 20 = f
22 = 20 = f
23 = 20 = f
24 = 20 = f
25 = 20 = f
26 = 20 = f
27 = 20 = f
28 = f there are ♂ RB's displaying
29 = 28 = f
30 = 29 = f ——→ 1 ♂ displaying overhead
31 = 30 = pre

J P Myers
1975

Calidris alpina following

Grid 2

23 June (cont'd)

32 = 31 = pre
33 = 31 = pre
34 = 31 = f
35 = f
36 = flying
37 = f
38 = f
39 = f
40 = 39 = f → O
41 = 39 = f
42 = 39 = bathing
43 = 39 = "
44 = 39 = "
45 = 39 = pre
46 = 39 = pre
47 = 39 = "
48 = 39 = "
49 = 39 = "
50 = 39 = "
51 = 39 = "
52 = 39 = " 52:40 took off 52:50 landed
~~52~~
53 = f
54 = ~~53~~ = f
55 = 54 = f
56 = 54 = f chased by pectoral ♂
57 = f
58 = 57 = f
59 = 57 = f
60 = 57 = f → O
61 = f = 57
62 = f = 57
63 = f ~~=57~~
64 = f ~~=63~~ = 63
65 = 63 = f
66 = 57 = f
67 = 57 = f
68 = f
69 = f = 68
70 = f
71 = 70 = 71 72:45 took off when approached by helicopter; I lost him.

J.P. Myers
1975

C. pusilla following data

Britton Area

10 June *

minute	activity
1	feeding
2	flying
3	feeding
4	feeding
5	feeding ; 5:40 motorboat display (see flight #1 on map)
6	flying
7	feeding
8	feeding
9	feeding
10	feeding
11 = 10	feeding
12	feeding
13	motorcycle ; flight #2 = motorcycle
14	feeding
15	feeding
16 = 15	"
17 = 15	"
18	feeding
19 = 18	"
20	flew to FAA building road, calling, motorboat
21	chased by neighbor R by Lr
24	flying
25	flying - motorboat briefly, landed at (0,3) on mound + continued on to 26
26	feeding
27	"
28 = 27	"
29	"
30	" 30:40 → flew w/o call [flight #4
31	"
32	"
33	"
34	" 34:50 flew w/o call
35	"
36	"
37	" 37:50 flew motorboat, landed
38	" 38:20 flew over road to east side
39	flying
40	feeding
41 = 40	"
42 = 40	" 42:40 ducked to avoid snowy owl
44 = 40	"
45 = 40	"
46 = 40	"
47 = 40	"
48 = 40	"
49 = 40	" crouched when jaeger flew over
50	"
51 = 50	"

lost it when flew to W end of grid + beyond (down to gravel pit)

JP Myers
1975

Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2, adjacent to IBP site #1, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

14 June evening 2015 began following pectoral ♂. 6/12/75 - 1

① feeding then flew to N fighting with other male actual physical fight, hovering in air, grappling + then falling to snow. standing on top of the others back then flies off calling. Flying ll calling (Hootain - intense chatter call) suddenly a ♀ appeared + they both began chasing her. Flew far out forward (4-5, 7) fighting was in (4,6)

②

③ feeding - ♂ landed on perch site. the above fight began when ♂, which had been by ♀ at location ①, flew off after ♀ but diverted when other ♂ appeared. the ♂ being followed had perched until 2018 when it flew forward (4,5) hootain + landed w/in 10 seconds (called 4 times). appears to have display mound in (4,5) ~20' north of (4,6) stake.

④ fed

⑤ fed

6=5 "

⑦ lost it in snowstorm

⑱ - 8 ♀ pectorals landed in (2,4); no sign of ♂).

㉘ ♂ appeared flying from (0,0) direction to supplant a ♂ by (3,5) stake in (2,4) Flew up to ~(2,8) then circled back to site 29. perused a circuit returning from supplantation, going around (1,7) region.

㉙ beside red phalarope w/ tail up going crrrrack a crrrack a ....

~ 2-3 calls/second

㉚ = ㉙ displaying

31 = 39 feeding
32 = 30 feeding
33 = 32 "
34 = 32 "
35 = 32 "
36 = 32 "
37 = 32 "
39 = 32 preening. then flew in circle + hooted. landed in front of ♀ RP, hooted + then supplanted it [marked as flight 5 on map

JP Myers
1975

C. melanotos following

Grid 2, adjacent to Smithsonian Building along Gaoline Rd, Pt. Barrow Alaska

12 June (cont'd)

40 = 32 feeding. had circled in flight minute 39. juggled in flight before landing in front of RP ♀.

41 = 32 feeding

42 = 32 "

43 = 32 "

14 June

21:50 = time 1 ♂ 6/14/75 - 1 (probably = ♂ 6/12/75 - 1) almost no wind excellent visibility few low clouds with high 100%

1. feeding [in (2,2)]
2 feeding
3 = 1 running △ = flight 1 flew w/sac hanging
4 feeding
5 feeding = 4
6 feeding
7 feeding
8 alert brief flight - hooted
9 = 8 feeding
10 feeding $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 0♂ 0♀ ← means that no ♂ or ♀ pectorals within 50 m radius
11 feeding = 10
12 = 10 f
13 = 10 f
14 = 10 f
15 = 10 f
16 f
17 flying, calling - hoot. landed + flew again. had border interaction w/other ♂
18 chasing ♀
19 landed after chase
20 border fight w/ ♂ i.e. $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 1♂
21 f
22 = 21 f 22:30 hooting over ♀, called twice landed in tut up display, low ground, chasing ♀
23 = chase ♀ 23:30 flew right passed me returning South
24 flying, hooting
25 = f
26 = f
27 = f = 26
28 = f
29 = f
30 = f = 29 30:40 hooting $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 0
32 hooting
33 = alert
34 = f 34 ♀ just leaving territory pair no attention
35 = f = 34
36 = preening 36:05 took off, hooted + landed by 36:30
37 = f = 36
38 = f 38:30 supplanting ♂ in territory
39 = f
40 = 39 f $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 0
41 = 39 f
42 = f 42:45 flew toward (0,0)
43 = flying
44 = f
45 = f
46 = 45 f 46:40 took off to S. out of grid ~ to road approaching
47 = flying
48 = flying
49 = supplanting
50 = alert $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 0 51:15 flying calling
51 = f 51:45 flew, hooted + landed
52 = alert w/ border interaction in 2,5 - 2,6; hovering in air fighting
53. fighting

f = feeding

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Calidris melanotos following

Grid Z, Adjacent to Smithsonian building, 4 km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

14 June cont'd

6/14/75 – 1 ♂ cont'd

54 alert 54:20 flew, calling
55 = f ♂ entering territory flying across. intruding ♂ had been chasing ♀; 6/14/75-1 appears to be going after ♂ not ♀.
56 aggressive
57 f
58 f 58:20 going after ♀
59 alert = 3
60 f. 60:10 flew •$\xrightarrow{50}$ = 0
61 chasing
62 f
63 f
64 f = 16
65 - stopped following.

15 June

6/15/75 – 1 ♀ melanotos

1 = f [t_1 = 1319]
2 = 1 = f
3 = 1 = f
4 = f
5 = 1 f
6 f
7 = 6 = f
8 = 6 = f
9 = 6 = f
10 = 1 = f •$\xrightarrow{50}$ = 0 ♀ 0 ♂
11 = 1 = f
12 f
13 = f
14 = 13 = f
15 = alert [jaeger overhead]
16 = 15 = f
17 = f
18 = 17 f
19 = 17 = f
20 = 17 = f •$\xrightarrow{50}$ = 1 ♀ 0 ♂ 20:10 ♂ passed overhead ♀ but did not hoot
21 = 17 f
22 f
23 = f
24 = 23 = f
25 = 23 = f
26 = 23 = f
27 = f
28 = 27 = f
29 = f
30 = 29 = f •$\xrightarrow{50}$ = 1 ♀
31 = 29 = f
32 = f
33 = 32 = f
34 = 32 = f
35 = 32 = f
36 = 32 = f
37 = 32 = f nearby, a ♀ pest being followed by ♂ see sp. account
38 = 32 = f
39 = 32 = f
40 = 32 = f •$\xrightarrow{50}$ = 1 ♀
41 = 32 = f
42 = 32 alert
43 = 32 = f

f = feeding

J P Myers
1975

C. melanotos fallowing

Grid 2, Adjacent to Smithsonian building, 4 km S of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

15 June (cont'd)

6/15/75 - 1 ♀ melanotos (cont'd)

44 = 32 = f
45 = 32 = f see accent re foraging style
46 = 32 preening
47 = 32 "
48 = 32 resting
49 = 32 "
50 = 32 "
51 = 32 "
52 = 32 f •——50——→ = 0
53 = 32 f
54 = f
55 = 54 = f
56 = 54 = f
57 = f
58 = 57 = f
59 = 57 bathing
60 = 57 preening •——50——→ = 0
61 = 57 "
62 = 57 "
63 = 57 = f
64 = 64 = f
65 = 64 = f
66 = 64 = f
67 = f
68 = 67 = f
69 = f
70 = f = 69 •——50——→ 1 ♂ (within 1 ft). did not call but landed beside her + begun preening then ♂ approached from W hooting + chased ♂. my ♀ remained but other two flew
71 = 69 = f
72 = 69 = f
73 = 69 = f
74 = 69 = f
75 = 64 = f
76 = 64 = f
77 = 54 = f
78 = 32 f
79 = 32 f
80 = 32 = f •——50——→ = 0
81 = 32 = f
82 = 32 = f
83 = 32 = f
84 = 32 = f
85 may have snuck off to nest. No. = resting = 32
86 = 32 = resting
87 = 32 = preening
88 = 32 = "
89 = 32 = "
90 = 32 = " •——50——→ = 0
91 = 32 = "
92 = 32 = feeding
93 = 32 = f
94 = 32 = f
95 = 32 = f
96 = 32 = f
97 = 32 = f
98 = 32 = f
99 = 24 = f
100 = f = 24 •——50——→ = 0

JP Ulmer
1975

C. melanotos following

Grid 2, adjacent to Smithsonian Bldg, 4 km S. of NARL, Pt. Barrow, Alaska

16 June

♀ melanotos 6/16/75-1

1 = pre ——50——> 1 ♂ t_1 = 1215
2 = 1 resting
3 = 1 pre ♂ landed beside her; chased her around, gobbling, churring, tail up. another ♂ came in but 1st ♂ chased it off; all 3 flew.
4 flying
5 = f
6 = f ♂ hooting overhead at 5:40
7 = f = 5 rained stopped wind shifted
8 = f = 5 8:30 ♂ flying over
9 = f
10 = f = 9 ——50——> 0
11 = 9 = f
12 = f
13 — flew to NW 500+ beyond roth creek
TERMINATE

♀ melanotos 6/16/75-2

1 = f t_1 = 1244
2 = 1 = f
3 = 1 = f 3:35 ♂ hooted
4 = f
5 = f
6 = 5 = f
7 = 5 = f
8 = f
9 = 8 = f
10 flying ——50——> 1 ♂ 10 = 5
11 flying
12 = 11 f
13 = 11 f
14 = 11 f FOUND NEST PS 1 on map she went on nest w/ me 50 m away
15 = INCUBATE
16 = "
17 = " went off when I came to within 40 m

20 = f ——50——> = 0
21 = f = 20
22 = 20 = f
23 = 20 = f
24 = 20 = f
25 = 20 = 5 flew
26 = f
27 = f 27:30 went on nest
28 inc

↓

42 inc.

were it not for my intrusion she would have been incubating whole time?

C. melanotes following

Grid 2

16 June (cont'd)

melanotes 6/16/75 - 3 ♂

1 = f t_1 = 15:18 1:30 flew

2 = alert
3 = f
4 = 3 = f
5 = f
6 = 5 = f
7 = f
8 = alert = 7
9 = f
10 = f 50 → = 1 ♀ pair
11 = f
12 = 2 = f
13 = f 13:42 flew circling near 4,0 stake
14 = f
15 = 14 = alert
16 = alert on mound
17 = 16 = alert
18 = 16 alert 18:20 took off hooting + landed in 20 sec
19 = 20 = alert
20 = alert 50 → = 0
21 = 20 alert
22 = 20 " 22:40 flew
23 alert
24 = f
25 = f
26 = f = 25
27 = f 27:35 took off, hooting
28 = f
29 alert [raining]
30 = flying, hooting 50 → 1 ♀ hooted once on run
appears that 3 has 2 foci for hooting
31 = f
32 = a
33 = f = 32
34 = 32 = f 34:06 - flew
35 = f
36 = 35 = f
37 = 35 = a 37:50 flew
38 = flying = hooting
39 = alert
40 = alert = 39 flew
41 = f
42 = f = 16 42:50 flew
43 = hooting in flight
44 = 0 → aggression against intruder over distance
45 = f
46 = f = 45
47 = alert = 45
48 - flight w/ two hoots over same female in 2 separate passes began near 5,1 went to 8,0 then circled back ending near 8,1
49 = f = 50
50 = alert → 1 ♀
51 = alert = 50 flew + hooted
52 = f
53 = 52 = alert
54 = alert
55 = alert

JP Myers
1975

Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2

16 June (cont'd)

melanotos 6/16/75-3 ♂ cont'd

56 = 55 f
57 = alert 57:35 took off, displayed
58 in flight
59 alert
60 = f $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1 ♀ calling raspy note
61 = 60 alert 61:07 took off aggressing against ♂ at (4,1) marked as ag 3 on map 130 m distant
62 = f
lost
69 = alert aggressed distance 150 m [ag4]
~~70~~ 70 flying
~~71~~ alert
72 alert
73 flying, hooting
74 f.
75 f

terminated

17 June

melanotos ♂ 6/17/75-1

1. alert T_1 = 1543 $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 1 ♀
2. hoot over ♀, in flight
3 = f
4 = 3 = f
5 = 3 = f 5:30 took off toward ♀, hooted overhead. landed 5:47. one circuit
6 = f
7 = alert
8 - running toward ♀
9 - " " " chicken strut
10 feeding = 9 ~~10:00~~ $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 1 ♀ (30m) 10:15 took off, hooted overhead
11 = f 11:40 followed ♀ in flight, ~~hooting~~, chased RB, landed 11:50
12 = alert 12:45 flew to hoot, landed 12:50
13 = display on ground
14 = chase RB in flight
15 = chicken strut see sp accent flew + hooted
16 = alert 16:10 flew, landed
17 flying to hoot landed 1745 (took off at 1705)
18 alert
19. displaying = 18 toward other ♀ (from one with which he has been preoccupied this am. other ♂ flew in during 18, 6/17/75-1 took off after it + landed w/ ♀ near (3,5) stake
20. flying after other ♂.
21 alert
22 alert = 21
23 = f = 22 23:10 took off, flying + hooting over ♀
24 = alert = 25
25 feeding
26 f = 25
27 f = 25
28 f
29 alert 2930 hooting in flight landed at 30
30 alert $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1 ♀ = 29
31 pre. = 29 31:15 flying to hoot
32 in flight landed 32:55
33 alert
34 f
35 f = 34 35:20 took off to hoot over ♀ landed 35:50
36 f
37 alert = 36
38 f = 36

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Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2

17 June cont'd

melanotos 6/17/75 - 1 ♂ cont'd

39 f = 36
40 f = ~~36~~ 29 $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 1 ♀
41 f = 29
42 f
43 = 42 f
44 a = 42 44:40 ♂ hooting over ♀. she had moved ~3m + then flashed wing at about
45 flying that angle. very brief. - 0.5 - 1 sec. almost a "here I am". ♂ flew over w/in 3 sec.
46 f = 40
47 f = 40
48 f
49 f = 48
50 f = 48 $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1 ♀ 15m
51 f = 48
52 f = 46
53 f = 46
54 f = 46
55 a = 46 55:20 supplanted ♂ - distance = 46 → 57
56 fighting w/ ♂. - ended in border agonis at b_2. fight proceeded as far as 6/17/75 - 1 jumping on back of other ♂
57 alert ~~57:40 hooting over~~ ♀ 57:40
58 ~~f~~ ~~57:40~~ hooting over ♀
59 ~~a~~ flying - chasing RB
60 flying + hooting over ♀
61 = 48 f
62 = f
63 f
64 f - going after other ♂ ♀
65 hooting on ground beside ♀ then attacked by ♂ in whose territory he may be
grouse
66. fighting, marching parallel w back feathers raised, necks extended, alternately will touch ground
67 f
68 = 67 f
69 = 67 f
70 = 67 f $\xrightarrow{50}$ 2 ♀ 70:20 flying to hoot over other area w/ 3rd ♀
landed 70:40
71 f
72 hooting over ♀ (took off at 72:00 ; landed 72:20
73 f
74 f 74:20 flew
75 hooting in flight landed 75:20
76 alert
77 = 76 alert
78 = 76 alert 78:30 took off again to pass over ♀, hooting
79 flying
80 f $\xrightarrow{50}$ = 1 ♀
81 f
82 alert
83 f = 71
84 alert = 71 84:35 flew 5 sec
85 = 73 alert
86 = 73 preening
87 = 73 preening 87:20 took off, hooting landed 87:45
88 = f = a
89 = 88 f
90 = f $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1 ♀
91 = 90 f 91:30 took off to display to ♀, hooting landed 91:45
92 f
93 = 92 alert 93:05 took off, landing by ♀ w/o hoot 93:17 landed. grouse display
94 calling in grouse display, bunting - tail cocked, wings lowered

J.P. Myers
1975

Calidris melanotos

Grid 2

17 June (cont'd)

6/17/75 - 1 ♂ melanotos (cont'd)

95 still w/ ♀ grousing = 74 ♀ flew 3 sec
96 = f
97 = alert = 96 97:54 took off, began
98 - hooting - hooted 4 sec, flying on landed 98:33
99 feeding
100 = 99 f. 50 → = 1 ♀

6/17/75 - 2 ♀ melanotos (cont'd)

1 = f (T₁ = 1759)
2 = 1 f
3 = f
4 = 3 = f
5 = f
6 = 5 f ♂ hooting overhead (♂ horn (0,0))
7 = 5 f
8 = 5 = f ♂ hooting overhead
9 = 5 = f
10 = 5 = f → 0
11 = 10 = f
12 = 10 = f
13 = 12 = f
14 = 12 = f
15 = 14 = f
16 = f
17 = 3 = f
18 = 3 = f
19 = 3 = f 19:20 ♂ overhead hooting. she raised wings - arched them slightly.
20 = f → 0
21 = f
22 = f = 21
23 = f = 21
24 = 21 = f
25 = f
26 = f
27 = f = 26
28 = 26 = f
29 = 25 = f
30 = f = 26 → 0
31 = f
32 = 21 = f
33 = f
34 = 33 = f
35 = 33 = f
36 = f
37 = f
38 = 37 = f
39 = 36 = f
40 = 36 = f → 0
41 = 33 = f
42 = 33 = f
43 = 36 = f
44 = f
45 = 44 = f
46 = f
47 = f
48 = 47 = f
49 = f
50 = 49 = f → 0
51 = 49 = f
52 = 49 = f
53 = f
54 = 53 = f
55 = 53 = f
56 = f
57 = f
58 = f = 57
59 = 57 = f
60 = 57 = f → 0

61 = alert 61:25 ♂ landed + began strutting beside ♀ running away ♂ w/in 15 cm. she flew 1 m, he followed, more running. she flew further
62 = being chased by ♂. she flew + was chased by ♂. I lost her until

66 f = 5
6

71 = pre, ♂ overhead
72 = pre, 71
73 = 71 pre
74 = 71 pre
75 = 71 f
76 = 71 f
77 = 70 f
78 = 70 f
79 = f
80 = f → 1 ♂ 80:50 ♂ chase in to chase in grouse display
81 - avoiding ♂, running, keeping all toward him + up 81:20 ♂ left. this was not resident ♂.
82 = f
83 = 82 f
84 = f
85 = 81 f
86 = 81 f
87 = 26 f neighbor ♂ just come down hooting
88 = 26 f
89 = 31 f
90 = 81 f 50 → 1 ♂ 25 m
91 = f
92 = 91 f
93 = f
94 = f
95 = 94 f
96 = 94 f
97 = f
98 = 94 f
99 = 97 f
100 = 97 f → 0

JP Myers
1975

Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2

19 June

melanotos 6/19/75 – 1 ♂ strong wind w/ intermittent cold rain

① = f T_1 = 14:40 • ⟶ 1♀

2 = f = 1
3 = f = 1
4 = 1 = f
5 = 1 = f
6 = 1 = f
7 = 1 = f
8 = 1 = alert
9 = flying, hooting
10 = f • ⟶ 1♀
11 = 10 = f
12 = 10 = alert
13 = 10 = f 13:08 took off hooting; landed 13:13
14 = f 14:15 → 14:18 flew
15 alert 15:50 flew, hooting over ♀ for 6 sec landed 16:20
16 flying
17 alert 17:30 flying + hooting over same ♀. landed 18:10
18 flying
19 preening 19:20 grouse display [just standing]
20 grouse display • ⟶ 1♀ (1m) stopped at 20:20 = 19
21 pre = 19 21:15 flew, hooting. landed 21:50
22 alert
23 = 22 = pre 23:55 took off, hooting for 6 seconds over ♀ at ~ = 19
24 = hooting in flight landed 24:20
25 = pre = 22
26 = 22 = pre took off 26:02, hoot ~6 sec, 7 seconds after taking off.
27 = alert flew 34 seconds, one circuit over ♀
27:30 took off again. hooted 5 sec
28 = flying 28:02 landed
29 = running
30 = preening, • ⟶ = 1♀ (5m)
31 = preening
32 = 31 pre
33 = 31 pre
34 = 30 pre 34:15 took off to supplant. intense border fight w/ tails fanned + down, back feathers raised, marching parallel. actual fight. lowered both wings at wist to ground – see sp. accent
35 fight
36 fight 36:08 other ♂ flew off 36:20 flew, landed 36:25
37 pre 37:20 fighting again, flying in air then landing + border marching.
38 = fight
39 = fight in flight 39:19 flying into other ♂♂ territory (to S) when ♀ took off calling. both ♂♂ went after her.
40 = pre = 31 • ⟶ 0
supplantation ⟶ 60 m again; hooted over ♀ on way back
41 fighting
42 pre = 31
43 = 31 pre
44 = 31 pre 44:55 took off, hooting landed 45:12
45 flying + hooting. appears to be calling over ♀-less areas, called over 14 and 1 then flight
46 flying
47 flying
48 f
49 pre ♀ is actually there
50 grouse display • ⟶ 1♀ Frantic as ♀ keeps tail up in air toward ♂ neighbor ♂, came through to supplant. she disappeared. now ♂♂ found her + are chasing 3rd male came in flight. 4th ♂ appeared. 6/19/75 is chasing other ♂♂
the ♂♂ occupy themselves w/ squabble, ♀ disappears into grass

J P Rheyers
1975

Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2

19 June cont'd

6/19/75-1 ♂ melanotos

51 flight
52 " all in air in 1.7-2.7
53 " in air
54 " " " land briefly for one or 2 sec in frantic tumble, ♀ landing 1st, ♂♂ tumbling down on top of her. Then she takes off again + they follow
55 "
56 alert
57 "
58 = 57 alert 58:10 took off after another ♂. agg → = 60 m, calling. landed 58:44
59. chasing ♀ which had been nearby + which I spooked
60. in air with ♀ and neighbor ♂ + hover
61 " " during the chase they land on the ground (♀ first ♂♂ + others pile on top), periodically, flap around in a tumble for a few seconds + then fly on
62 in air w/ others. 62:30 ♀ escaped, landing in ~ (0,5)
63 in air 63:07 landed by itself in territory but took off again immediately chasing a different ♂ from other side. 63:30 landed again only to take off again. ~~looking over~~ aggressing by (5,8)
64 aggressing 64:30 landed
65 = f
66 = f = 65
67 = 65 = alert the ♀ landed in Carex flat near (-1,5) in other ♂'s territory. that ♂ is now hooking over her
68 = f
69 = 68 f 68:12 took off flying to ♀. resident ♂ flew up to chase 6/19/75-1. But my ♂ succeeded in forcing ♀ up in air, chased. ~~Then~~ but that group broke up somehow. 6/19/75-1 flew back to territory but en route became involved in intense border fight with different ♂.

70 - fighting - pecking → 1 ♂ in contact
71 = f
72 = 71 = f
73 = 71 = alert
74 = 71 = f
75 = 71 = f
76 = f = 71 76:28 took off + displayed to flying ♀ 76:40 landed
77 = 56 = f attacked other ♂
78 flying in aggression
79 = f 79:50 flew 2 sec.
80 = alert → 0
81 - 80 = f
82 = f
83 = 83:07 took off, calling = 82 83:40 border fight w/ male
84 chasing ♀ 84:20 landed
85 = f
86 = 85 = f
87 = 85 = f
88 = f
89 = 88 = f
90 = 88 = f → 90:50 took off, hooked over ♀ by 22.
91 in flight displaying 91:20 landed
91:57 took off to Carex flats, chased ♀ out of (-1,5), the trio is reformed, flying back toward me

J P Myers
1975

Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2 ~~following~~

19 June (cont'd)

6/19/75 - 1 ♂ melanotos (cont'd)

92 chasing ♀, ♂ in flight. she split off, at which pt the 2 ♂♂ entered a landed border flight. then 6/19/75 returned to territory. ♀ returned also – she managed to avoid them as they digressed to display over border during chase, + then she 'faded'

92:30 he landed 92:50 looking over ♀

93. looking in air 93:10 landed 93:50 took off to chase out to (5,8) against ♂

then looked

94 - looking in flight 94:20 landed

95 = alert = 29 95:20 chased RB for 7 sec in flight

96 = alert = 36

97 = 36 = alert

98 = f 98:05 took off to display, looked, + landed within 5 sec.

98 = 36 = alert

100 = 58 = f

21 June

♀ melanotos 6/21/75 - 1

t_1 = 0830

1 = f
2 = f = 1
3 = f = 1
4 = 1 = f
5 = f
6 = 5 = a
7 = f ♂ overhead
8 = 7 = f
9 - hassled by ♂, being chased on ground
10 = alert $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1♂ (40cm)
11 = 10 = quiet
12 = f ♂ staying 25m away
13 = 12 = f
14 = 12 = f
15 = f
16 = f = 15
17 = 15 = f
18 = f
19 = f
20 = f $\xrightarrow{50}$ 1♂ (1m)
21 = f = 20
22 = f
23 = f
24 = 23 = f
25 = f 25.4 ♀ jabbed at ♂ when he approached to 8cm
26 = f
27 = f
28 = f
29 = f = 28
30 = 28 = f $\longrightarrow$ 1♂ (5m)
31 = 28 = f
32 = 28 = f
33 = 28 = f
34 = 28 = f
35 = 28 = f
36 = 35 = f
37 = resting = 35
38 = " = 35
39 = f = 35 ♂ chasing again
40 = 35 f resting $\longrightarrow$ 1♂ (15cm)
41 = 27 = f
42 = 27 = f
43 = 27 = f
44 = 27 = f
45 = 27 = f
46 = 27 = f

♂ is simply remaining nearby now, not frantic. may be young male in that chest is not very heavy.

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RAS

21 June (cont'd)

Grid 2

47 = f = 26
48 = f = 22
49 = moving = 22
50 = " → O
51 = f
52 = 51 = f
53 = 51 = f
54 = 51 = f
55 = 51 = f
56 = f
57 = f = 56
58 = f ♂ - ♂ aggression near her
59 = f
60 = f = 59 → O
61 = 59 = f
62 = 59 = f
63 = 59 = f ♂ chasing
64 = 59 - chased
65 = hitching - 25

being chased by another bird which is not obviously ♂ - i.e. no pronounced wattle. further, no ~~extensive~~ elaborate ♂-type display although there is obviously some aggression; pushing, working away from area, jabbing, as in low key winter territory.

$\boxed{\text{Not } ♀}$

could be that latter ♂ was ♀ or was of the 1st year wave of birds which should be beginning now.
could it have been a nesting ♀?

23 June

♀ 6/23/75-1

1 = f t_1 = 1600
2 = f
3 = 2 = f
4 = 3 = f flew 30m
5 = f
6 = f = 5 "feeding frantically" flew again short distance
7 = f
8 = f
9 = 8 = f
10 incubating flew from 9 to nest (PS #2) at (2,a)

6/23/75-2 ♂

1 = hooting in air 8 sec t_1 = 1618
2 = f
3 = 2 = f
4 = f
5 = f 5:18 took off landed 5:23
6 = alert, ~~[illegible]~~ rrrank rrrank call
7 = 6 = alert
8 = 6 = alert 8:54 took off, hooting ~~[illegible]~~
9 = hooting landed 9:04
10 = f, 9:30 flew, landed 10:35, flew again
11 = f →
12 = alert
13 - supplanting in air. 13:30 hooting in air 25m
14 = f 14:26 → 14:33 in air, 1435 flew → 1442
15 = alert 15:42 took → 1550 landed
16 = alert 1602 flew ~~to~~ in, then again briefly
17 = f
18 = f = 17 18:40 closed RB 1850 landed
19 = a
20 = 19 = a 20:03 - flew to hoot; landed 20:24
21 = a 21:40 - 48 flying

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C. melanotos following

Grid 2

23 June cont'd

22 = f 22:38 flew, 2248 landed
23 = alert 23:38 → 2344 flying
24 = alert
25 = 24 " 25:25 flew to sampling ♂ approaching from S; 130 m. followed to N into neighbor's territory + they are fighting w/border display. returned 26:03 landed
26 flying
27 = alert 27:50 flew → 27:56
28 = alert 28:05 flew w/ 3 other melanotos winding 25 m+ in air above; soared back [a while]
28:30 landed
29 = alert chased bird briefly
30 = f = 10
31 = 10 = f
32 = 10 = f 32:50 went after calling ♂; went to 3,4 region + came back
33 fighting, air chase 33:20 returned 34:30 landed
34 = alert 34:45 → 34:42 flying
35 = f
36 = 35 = f
37 = 35 = f
38 = 35 = f
39 = f
40 = 39 = alert → 0
41 = "
42 = 41 = " 42:05 flew + hooted. 42:15 landed
43 = 21 = pre 43:15 went after ♀ in air, hooted to (5,6), returned
43:40 landed
44 = pre
45 = 44 = bathing
46 = f
47 = 46 = f 47:08 → 47:12 flying
48 = alert 48:10 → 48:21 flying
49 = f = 10
50 = 10 = f → 0
51 = f
52 = f = 51
53 = f = 51 53:05 took off; landed 53:20 53:40 → 53:55 flying
54 = alert
55 = 54 = alert
56 = "
57 = 56 = "
58 = 56 = " 58:09 took off after ♂ + ♀ 58:30 landed only to take off immediately against other intruder
59 = flying + hooting – then chased other intruder at 59:15; landed by ♀ but up again 59:35 landed
60 = f.

Grid 3

27 June

1 = flying in chase of ♀ + ♂♂ t_0 = 0916 6/27/75-1 ♂ melanotos
2 = alert
3 = " = 2
4 = f
5 = 4 = f
6 = 4 = f
7 = f 7:48 → 8:02 landed
8 = flying
9 = f
10 = 9 = alert 10:14 – took off to hoot over ♀ w/ nest; 10:19 landed

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C. melanotos following

Grid 3

27 June cont

[6/27/75 - 1 cont'd]

11 = f 11:41 flying to supplant ♂. landed 11:50 supp. dist = 40 m
12 = a
13 = 12 = a
14 = 13 = f 14:14 took off; landed 14:25
15 = f
16 = 15 = f
17 = f
18 = 17 = f
19 = 17 = f
20 = 17 = f 20:40 flew, hooted, landed 20:57
21 = f 21:35 territorial ground display (HI intensity call)
22 = f 22:40 supplantation flight → 23:05 = 10 m
23 = supplanting
24 = f
25 = flying
26 = f
27 = flying
28 = displaying in border w/ male - w/ female chasing
29 - in air 29:50 supplanting ♂ flying over supp d = 50 m
30 in air chase 30:25 landed
31 = f 31:25 landed 31:29
32 in flight supplantation - 32:20 landed distance = 15 m
33 = f
34 = 33 = alert
35 = 33 = f
36 = f 36:02 - 36:10 flying
37 = f
38 = 37 = f
39 = 37 = f
40 = 37 = alert 40:05 flying landed on ♀; took off again landed then hooted in air 40:30
40:40 landed to grouse display beside ♀
41 grouse display. many ♀ nearby
42 alert = 15
43 = 15 = f
44 = 15 = f
45 = 15 = f
46 = 15 = f
47 = 15 = f 47:38 took off after ♀
48 = flying 48:08 landed beside ♀, took off again 48:12, hooted over different ♀ during ♂ chase, landed 48:38
49 = alert
50 = 49 = f
51 = flying 51:05 landed
52 = f 52:10 took off, landed 52:25
53 = f
54 = 53 = f
55 = 53 = f
56 = 53 = f
57 = 53 = f
58 = 53 = f 58:20 took off; landed 58:35; flew again 58:50 → 58:53 supplantation 50 m
59 = alert 59:20 landed after supplantation
60 = alert

6/27/75 - 2 ♂ melanotos

1 = alert → = 1♀ T_1 = 1030
2 = 1 = "
3 = 1 = pre 3:30 grouse
4 grouse 4:30 flew as ♀ did. were close to female 4:40 hooting in flight
5 = in flight 5:10 landed 5:40 ~~supp~~ fly in, to hooting. then diverted for supplantation border display flight
~~5:40~~
6 - in wing glide border display - both ♂♂ "winging" at one another, parallel ~~flight~~ chase flutter flight.
6:35 landed
7 in border flight on ground. 7:20 flew away from border area; circled + hooted.

C. melanotos following

Grid 3

27 June (cont'd)

[6/27/75 - 2 cont'd]

8 = alert supplanted + hooted in flight dist = 35 m
9 = hooting 9:45 landed
10 = alert 10:35 took off, landed → 5m 1♀
11 = alert 11:30 border fight + display
12 = 7 = alert fight 12:30 took off, hooting
13 in air 13:07 landed
14 = 8 = alert
15 = 8 = " 15:30 grouse
16 = grouse
17 = pre
18 = 17 = pre 18:35 = flight supplantation d = 60 m landed 18:56
19 = alert 19:20 hooting in flight
20 in air hooting 20:03 landed
21 = f
22 = pre
23 = 22 = f
24 = 22 = pre
25 = 22 = f the ♀ who is the object of all this displaying appears not to have
26 = f completed clutch judging from her behavior — no
27 = 26 = f ass/tail up
28 = 26 = a 28:08 took off 28:18 began hooting, did for 7 seconds
2 began flapping in 3 sec
glide 2.5
flap 1
glide 3.5
flap .75 sec
glide 3
flap 1
glide 1.6
flap .7 sec
land at 28:50

[note 29 is just above 27 but is almost illegible]

29 = alert = 29:30 took off, chasing ♀ in flock of ♂♂. 3♂ + 1♀
30 in aerial chase
31 = " " "
32 " " " going as far as 0,0 area in this group, up >50 m
33 " " " w 50♂♂, 1♀
34 " " " "
35 " " "
36 " " "
37 " "
38 " 38:35 landed
39 alert " flew
40 gone
41 gone
42 border display 42:40 going after ♀
43 " fight
44 = 43 " " , parallel marching
45 = alert
46 = 45 = pre
47 = 45 = preening
48 = 45 = pre
49 = 45 = pre 49:20 took off to hoot landed 49:40
50 = alert 50:50 took off to hoot
51 = hoot 51:02 - 51:07 actually hooting 51:30 landed, flew again
52 = alert
53 = 52 = alert 53:02 took off 53:11 began hooting, went directly over ♀; 53:19 stopped hooting, glided + landed 53:20. took off + landed again
54 = alert - d. (~~almost [illegible] right down 19~~) 55:40 off to hoot again
55 = 54
56 = hooting
57 = alert 57:37 took off, landed 57:48
58 = alert
59 = 58 = alert
60 = 58 = "

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Calidris melanotos following

Grid 3

27 June cont'd

6/27/75-3 ♂ melanotos

0 = border fight, on ground 11:41 = t0
1 = 1 = f
2 = 1 = alert 3:10 took off. landed 3:15.
3 = a 3:15 took off, chasing dunlin
4 = f
5 = 4 = f
6 = f
7 = 6 = f
8 = f
9 = 8 = f
10 = f
11 = 10 = f
12 = 10 = f SUN OUT!
13 = a 13:09 took off landed 1315 13:30 border fight, parallel flight
14 - parallel border flight
15 = border display ground fight 15:40 flew → 15:47
16 = f
17 = 16 = f
18 = 16 = f
19 = f
20 = 19 = f 20:40 flew hooted landed 20:47
21 = alert
22 = f
23 = 22 = f
24 = f
25 = 24 = f
26 = 24 = f
27 = 24 = f
28 = alert
29 = 24 = f 29:55 took off, flying
30 = flying 30:35 landed 31:10 ~~supplant~~ in group chase
3
↓ lost in group chase
42 alert flew to supplant
43 ~~alert~~ rest
44 = 43 = rest
45 = 43 = rest
46 = 43 = " 46:20 took off ; 46:27 landed
47 = f
48 = 47 = f
49 = f
50 = f → 0
51 = f
52 = f
53 = f
54 = 53 = f
55 = f snow, rain, sleet
56 = alert = 55 56:01 hooting → landed 56:12
57 = f
58 = 57 = f
59 = 57 = f
60 = f

6/27/75-4 ♂ melanotos

0 = flying t_0 = 13:40
1 = alert
2 = 1 = f
3 = f
4 = f
5 = 4 = f
6 = alert
7 = 6 = f
8 = 6 = f
9 = 6 = f 9:33 flew, landed 0943
10 = f
11 = 10 = f
12 = 10 = f
13 = 10 = f
14 = f
15 = 14 = f
16 = f
17 = f

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Calidris melanotos following

Grid 3

27 June (cont'd)

18 = f = 17
19 = f
20 = f → 1 ♀ 20:03 flying in glide → 20:08 land [6/27/75-4 ♂ melanotos]
21 = f 21:52 took off, glide, land 22:20
22 = flying 22:15 supplant, hoot → supp = 25m landed 22:35
23 = border fight
24 = " "
25 = flying after ♀ of 5,3 nest
26 = f
27 = 26 = f
28 = alert
29 = f = 28
30 = f = 28 → 1 ♀
31 = f
32 = 31 = f
33 = 31 = f
34 = f
35 = alert
36 = bathing
37 = pre = 36 37:20 = flew → 37:28
38 = f
39 = 38 = f
40 = f
41 = 40 = f spooked by jaeger to flight for 3sec
42 = f
43 = f
44 = 43 = f
45 = 43 = f
46 = f
47 = 46 = f
48 = f
49 = f
50 = f = 49 → 1 ♀
51 = f
52 = f
53 = f = 52
54 = f
55 = f = 54
56 = f
57 = f = 55
58 = f
59 = 58 = f
60 = 58 = f

6/27/75-5 ♀ melanotes - incubating ♀ unspooked, off of nest PS 2

0 = incubating on nest t_0 =
1 = f
2 = 1 = f
3 = f
4 = f
5 = f
6 = f
7 = f
8 = f
9 = f being looked at by neighbor ♂ (9:40) - she raised tail at him)
9:53 flying → 9:59 back
10 incubating = f - 10:08 flew to nest 10:33
11 = incubating

6/27/75-6 ♂ melanotes

0 = pre 0:26 took off [t_0 = 1539]
hooting, landed 0:35
1 = alert | supplantation in flight w/ wing display, circling, 1:15 landed 1:40 went again
1:55 landed. 2:02 again - border fight
3. border fight
4 = f
5 = f
6 = spooked by ♂
7 = alert 7:25 flew → 7:28
8 = "
9 = f
10 = alert (almost illegible)

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Calidris melanotos following

27 June (cont'd)

Grid 3

[6/27/75-6 ♂ melanotos cont'd]

11 = 10 = f
12 = 10 = f
13 = f
14 = f = 13
15 = 13 = f
16 = f
17 = 16 = f
18 = 16 = f
19 = 16 = alert
20 = f
21 = 20 = f
22 = 20 = f
23 = supplanting → = 30 m in flight landed 23:25 border altercation by (2,2)
returning in flight
24 border flight 24:05 landed
25 = alert
26 = 25 = alert appears to hold strip along S side of pond 26:30 took off. → 26:41
27 alert
28 = f
29 = alert
30 = 29 = f
31 = 29 = f 29 lies next to 28 which lies next to 27, which are almost illegible
32 = f = 29
33 = f = 29 33:19 supplant. landed 33:32 → 110 m
34 = f
35 = f
36 = 35 = f
37 = 35 = f
38 = 35 = f
39 = 35 = f
40 = 35 = f
41 = 35 = f
42 = 35 = f
43 = 35 = f 43:38 flew → 43:43 after bathing
note beautiful salix for photo → 44 = pre hiding behind clump of grass downwind
45 = 44 = pre
46 = 44 = alert
47 = 44 = rest
48 = 44 = "
49 = 44 = alert
50 = 44 = "
51 = 44 = alert
52 = 44 = rest
53 = 44 = alert – he ducks his bill for 20-30 sec then popsout to look around
53:15 flew into ♂♂ → ♀ chase: 4♂, 1♀, whirling over his territory.
54 flying back 54:02 landed flew toward them at distance of 150 m
55 = alert
56 = 55 = alert 56:07 took off, hooting, landed 56:17
57 = alert
58 = 57 = alert
59 = flying, landed 59:07 – took off at 59
60 = alert. This ♂ is recognizable with a light tan streak down center of breast.

28 June

0 = preening 1♂ t_0 = 1443 6/28/75-1 ♂ melanotos
1 = 0 = pre
2 = 0 = "
3 = 0 = "
4 = 0 = alert
5 = flying 5:10 landed, took off again after 2♂, 1♀, banked at edge of territory → 40m
5:53 landed. " " " immediately
6 flying after ♂. supp → 110 m border display, hooting
7 landing
8 = 7 = alert
9 = f 9:40 gone off after ♀; went into neighbor territory + was supplanted
10 = chased
11 = f
12 = 11 = f
13 = 11 = f

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Calidris melanotos following

28 June cont'd

[6/28/75-1 cont'd ♂ melanotos]

Grid 3

~~14=13=f~~
15 = hoot over border
16 = alert 16:55 take off
17 = hooting [6 see] 17:11 landed
18 = f 18:10 took off ~~going~~ after 2 ♂, 1 ♀, soaring back, chased ♂ away
19 landed
20 = 19 = f [30 → 1 ♀]
~~After~~ flying 150 m → at 20:01 20:10 landed 20:15 flying, landed 20:20
~~20:10 f~~
21 = f 21:50 chase ♀
22 = f 22:45 took off, landed 22:55
23 = f
24 = 23 = f
25 = 23 = f
26 = 23 = f
27 = f
28 = f
29 = alert = 28 29:58 took off
30 - flying after ♀ landed 30:12
31 = f 31:34 took off after ♂: → 75 m; border interaction, then after 2nd ♂, soared back
32 = flying 32:10 landed
33 supplanting
34 = ~~28~~ alert supplanted ♂ → 10 m 34:40 landed
35 = ~~1~~ alert
36 = 34 = "
37 = 34 = " f
38 = 34 = " f
39 = 34 = f
40 = 34 = f
41 = 18 = alert
42 = 18 = " 42:20 took off. chased by ♂; in border display, hooting along border. landed 42:57
43 landed, alert
44 = 43 = "
45 = supplanting, looking - border hoot 45:10 → 25 m
46 alert 46:02 → 60 m supplant, gliding; returning had border fight → 70 m
47 = "
48 = 47 = f
49 = f
50 = f
51 = ~~50~~ = 50 f
52 = 50 = f
53 = 50 = alert
54 = 53 = pre
55 = 53 = alert
56 = 53 = ~~alert~~ preen
57 = 53 = preen
58 = 53 = "
59 = 53 = "
60 = 53 = "

---

t_0 = 15:52 ♂ melanotos 6/28/75-2

0 = f
1 = ~~f~~ flying
2 = 1 = f 2:53 → 2:58 flying
3 = f
4 = f
5 = f
6 = f
7 = f
8 = 7 = f
9 = fight ♂ border fight after being supplanted
10 = f → 0
11 = 10 = f
12 = f
13 = f
14 = ~~alert~~ rest
15 = r = 14
16 = 14 = r
17 = 14 = r
18 = 14 = pre
19 = 14 = pre
20 = 14 = pre 20:10 took off - (another ♂ hooting) 20:14 landed
21 = rest = 14
22 = rest
23 = rest
24 = rest = 23
26 = " = 23
27 = 23 = rest
28 = " = "
29 = " = "
30 = 23 = "
31 = 23 = "
32 = 23 = ~~"~~ "
33 = 23 = alert

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Calidris melanotos

28 June (cont'd)

Grid 3

34 = 23 = alert 34:27 took off 34:33 landed

6/28/75 - 2 cont ♂ melanotus

35 = f
36 = 35 = f
37 = 35 = f
38 = 35 = alert 38:05 supplanting in flight → 40 m 38:20 landed
39 = alert = 9
40 = f border fight
41 = f
42 = f
43 = 42 = alert
44 = f
45 = f
46 = f
47 = f
48 = f
49 = 48 = f
50 = f
51 = f
52 = f
53 = f = 52
54 = alert = 52
55 = " = "
56 = f
57 = f
58 = f
59 = alert
60 = rest = 59 [continued because of "excessive" rotating]
61 = " = 59
62 = 59 = rest
63 = " = "
64 = " = pte
65 = 59 = rest
66 = " = "
67 = " = "
68 = " = "
69 = " = "
70 = " = "
71 = " = "
72 = " = "
73 = " = "
74 = " = " 74:30 flew
74 = f
75 = 74 = f
76 = 74 = f
77 = 35 = f 77:45 chasing after ♂ → 10 m
78 in flight
79 = flying
80 = f
81 = flying
82 = f
83 = f
84 = 83 = f
85 = 12 = f
86 = 12 = f
87 = f
88 = f
89 = 88 = f
90 = f = 1
91 = f
92 = f = 88
93 = f = 87
94 = f = 87 = f
95 = f
96 = f
97 = f = 95
98 = f = 10
99 = 10 = f
100 = f

---

t_0 = 1737 6/28/75 - 3

0 = f
1 = f = 0
2 = alert
3 = f
4 = f
5 = f
6 = 5 = f 6:55 → 100 m supplant
7 = flight supplant hooting landed 7:23
8 = f
9 = f
10 = 9 = f
11 = flying / took off 11:00 → 100 m ♂ 1 ♀. 11:50 returned

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Calidris melanotos

28 June (cont'd)

6/28/75-3

Grid 3

12 = ~~chase~~ alert (took off 12:09) ; landed 12:45 . → 65m chase
13 = alert
14 = 13 = "
15 = 13 = pre
16 = " = "
17 = 13 = alert 17:20 took to hoot . landed 17:52
18 = f
19 = f
20 = alert = 18
21 = f 21:45 border display
22 = border fight; parallel march = 19
23 = " " " = 19
24 = " " = "
25 " " "
26 " " "
27 " " "
28 " " "
29 " " "
30 " " " 30:10 flew ; hooked
31 = f
32 = 31 = f
33 = f
34 = f = 33
36 = f
37 = f
38 = f
34 = 38 = f
40 = f
41 = f
42 = 41 = bathe
43 = 41 = "
44 = 41 = pre
45 = 41 = " 45:30 took off
46 = ~~[illegible]~~ hoot ~~[illegible]~~ took off, hooting 45:44 landed
46 = alert
47 = 46 = alert pre
48 = 46 = "
49 = 46 = pre
50 = 46 = pre hooked in air 50:45
51 = f
52 = f = 51
53 = alert 53:45 hooked → 53:55
54 = alert
55 = f
56 = f
57 = 56 = f
58 = 56 = f
59 = 56 = f ducks when juvenes pass over
60 = 56 = f

neighbors

6/28/75-4

0 = bath $t_0 = 1846$
1 = 0 = pre
2 = 0 = bathe 2:40 - border fight w/ 6/28/75-3
3 = border fight
4 = 3 = " " 4:35 separating
5 = f
6 = 5 = f
7 = 3 = pre
8 = 3 = "
9 = 3 = "
10 = 3 = " 10:28 took off, hooting 8 sec, landed 10:52
11 = alert
12 = f
13 = f
14 = 13 = pre
15 = 13 = "
16 = 13 = pre
17 = 13 = "
18 = 13 = "
19 = 13 = "
20 = 13 = "
21 = 13 = "
22 = 13 = "
23 = 13 = "
24 = 13 = pre
25 = 13 = pre lot of nearby ♂ - ♀ melanotos noise ; 6/28/75-4 ran to mound + upon top
26 = 13 = pre
27 = 13 = f
28 = 13 = f
29 = f
30 = 29 = f

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28 June
cont'd

Grid 3

31=29=f
32=f 32:10 rounded corner of small mound + became visible to 6/28/75-3
3 which then flew from 40m to fight (hoot)
33=border fight =32
34= " " =32
35 " " " 35:20 took off → ♀ (complete clutch)
36=f
lost
39 ~~[illegible]~~ alert
40=39=f
41=39=f
42=12=f
43=11=f
44=alert=13
45=13=pre
46=13=pre
47=13=pre
48=13=alert
49= " =pre
50= " = "
51=rest=13
52=alert=13 giving rrrr rrr rr call
53 ~~[illegible]~~ =f=♀
54=f
55=f
56=55=f
57=f
58 ~~[illegible]~~=f
59=58=f
60=f
61=f
62=61=f
63=alert
64=pre=63
65= " =63
66= " =63
67= " "
68=f
69= ~~[illegible]~~ f
70=f=5
71=f=5
72=5=f
73=3=r
74=3=r
75=3=r

6/28/75-4 cont'd ♂ melanotos

Grid 2

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Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2

1 July

t_0 = 0749 ♂ melanotos 7/1/75-1

0=f
1=f
2=f=1
3=f=1 3:57 took off, joining 4 ♂♂ + 1 ♀ - chase
4 aerial chase
5 " " 5:43 return
6 = alert
7=f
8=f
9=8=f
10=9=f
11=10=f
12=10=f
13=10=f
14=10=f
15=14=f
16=14=f
17=14=f
18=14=f
19=14=f
20=f=10
21=f=10
22=f 22:15 border fight
23=fighting 23:45 stopped fighting began feeding
24=alert =23
25=rest =23
26= " = "
27= " = "
29=hooting in air
29=alert
30=29=alert 30:35 spooked by joggers to flight; hooting + landed at 30:50
31=alert
32=f
33=32=crouching in response to jogger
34=f
35=f=34
36=f=34
37=f=34 37:30 flew → 37:50
38=f
39=38=crouching in response to jogger
40=38=f
41=f
42=41=f
43=41=f 43:20 flew; circling - landed no hoot
44=alert 44:57 took off
45 flying + hooting landed 45:10
46=alert
47=46=alert 47:50 flying
48=in air
49=44=alert
50=44= "
51= " = "
52= " = "
53= " = "
54= " = "
55= " = "
56= " = rooting
57= " = " 57:40 took off after 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀ chasing
58 flying
59 " 59:30 landed
60=rooting

---

t_0 = 0854 ♂ melanotos 7/1/75-2

0=alert
1=hooting in air 1:50 border fight
2=alert
3=alert =2
4=alert =2
6=5=alert =2
7=5=alert=2 7:02 flew to hoot → 0725
8=alert
9=f
10=9=f
11=9=f
12=f
13=f
14=f
15=f 1503 → 1520 landed
16=alert

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Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2

1 July (cont'd)

♂ melanotos 7/1/75-2

17=16=alert
18=16=alert
19=16=alert
20=16=alert 20:55 flew
21= hooking 21:03 landed
22=f
23=f 23:45 flew supplant → 150m chased ♂+♀
24= flying
25= " 25:[illegible]
26=alert
27=26=[illegible] preening
28=f
29=28=f
30=f
31=f
32=f=31
33=31=alert 33:01 to

lost bird

35- border interaction
36=f
37= border display=36 37:18 → 37:35 took off
38=alert
34=38=alert
40=38=alert
41=38=alert 41:32 → flew to border & chase → 150m
42 flying
43 "
44 "
45 "
46 "
47 "
48 alert=38
49=38=" 49:10 hooking 49:45 landed
50=[illegible]=alert
51= "
52 chasing dunlin
53=rest
54=alert=53
55=53=alert
56=53="
57=53=" 57:10 flew briefly
58=f
59=58=alert
60=58=feeding
61=58=alert
62=[illegible]=pre 62:20 flew → 62:43 chased dunlin
63= chase dunlin alert
64=alert
65=64=alert 6501 → 6511 flew 6530 → 6542 flew
66=alert ch.
67 chase dunlin
68 landed alert
69=fly
70= "

0=grouse to ♀ from P56 to = 1028 ♂ melanotos 7/1/75-3
1=0=f
2=alert
3=f
4=f
5=f
6=5=f
7=alert 712 → 40m 720 landed supplantation
8=f
9=6=f
10=8=f
11=8=f 11:26 flew, hooted 11:39 landed
12=8=f

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Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2

1 July (cont'd)

♂ melanotos 7/1/75-3

13=f
14=f
15=14=f
16=14=f
17=14=f
18=14=f
19=f
20=f ~~20:37~~ → 20:44 flew
21=alert
22=alert 22:45 flew hooted 23:05
23 hooting 23:30 hooting ♀
24 ♀ chase
25 landed=alert
26=resting
27=26=alert 27 ~~28~~:30 → 50m supplant
28 chasing ♂
29 = " "
30 = rest
31=30=pre
32=30=
33=30=alert
34=flying
35=f
36=f
37=f
38=37=f } these positions are near (35)
39=f
40=alert
41=f
42=f=41
43=f made motion to supplant → 70m
44=alert 44:01 flew – 44:03
45=
46=45=rest
47=45=
48=45=
49=45= 49:20 → 49:35 fly
50=alert
51=50=alert 51:20 flew → 51:33
52=30=rest
53=30=alert 53:02 flew → 150m
54=alert 54:40 → flew
55=f
56=55=f 55:40 chase dunlin
57=f
58=57=f
59=57=f
60=f
61=alert=21 flew to hoot
62=alert=45
63=f
64=alert=45
66=f=63 66:35 perked up when ♀ called
67=63=alert 67:35 flew to hoot landed 67:53
68=alert chased dunlin
69=alert 69:37 flew to hoot 69:55 flew
70 alert
71=alert
72=f 72:30 → 72:36 flew
73=f
74=f=73
75=73=f
76=alert 76:02 flew to sec
77 alert=30
78= " =" 78:19 took off to join 2♂♂ + 1♀
79 flying 79:02 landed
80=alert
81=f

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Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2

1 July (cont'd)

7/1/75-3 ♂ melanotos cont'd

82=80=alert
83=f (near 80) near (1,7)-(1,8)
84=f
85=45=f
86=63=f
87=f
88=87=f 8801 → 8818 fly
89=alert=87 89:50 flew to supplant), border display → 120m
90=border fight 3rd ♂ involved
91=" " 91:30 flew off
92=alert
93=92=alert
94=92=" 94:08 flew → 94:11 94:40 hassle & then flew
95=fly + hoot 95:10 landed
96=f
97=f
98=f
99=f
100=f

---

t_0= 1213

7/1/75-4 ♂ melanotos

0=alert
1=0="
2=0="
3=0="
4=0="
5=0=crouching under jaeger
6=0=alert 6:35 flew → 40m supplant hooting
7= hooting in air 7:03 landed
8=f
9=f
10=f
11=f 11:34 took off, hooting 11:46 landed
12=alert 12:35 flew again
13=f
14=13=f
15=f
16=15=f
17=f 17:12 flew, hooted 17:37 landed
18=f
19=18=f
20=f
21=20=f
22=f
23=f 23:51 → supplant, hooting → 70m supplant
24 supplanting
25=rest
26=25=rest
27=25=rest
28=25=" 28:57 flew → 50m to ♀
29 flying in supplant 29:24 landed
30=rest
31=30=rest
32=30="
33="="
34="="
35="="
36="="
37="="
38="="
39="="
40="="
41="="
42="="
43="="
44="="
45="="
46="="
47="="
48="="
49="=alert
50="=preen
51="="=" 51:27 flew to hoot 8 sec 51:50 landed
52=alert

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Calidris melanotos following

Grid 2

[♂ melanotos 7/1/75-4 cont'd]

1 July cont'd

53 = f 53:10 took off supplant → 160 m distance
54 = 0 : alert
55 = f
56 = 55 = f
57 = 55 = f
58 = f
59 = f
60 = f = 59
61 = f
62 = f = 61
63 = f
64 = f = 63
65 = f = 61
66 = 61 = f
67 = 61 = alert 67:40 flew, hoot + land → supplant 200 m
68 = alert
69 = f = 68
70 = f =
71 = 70 = f
72 = 70 = f
73 = 70 = f
74 = 70 = f
75 = f 75:12 took off to join 2♂, 1♀ then joined by 3 other ♂
76 chasing 76:20 landed
77 = alert
78 = 77 = "
79 = 77 = "
80 = 77 = " 80:40 took off in better display
81 = flying 81:10 landed
82 = 0 = alert 82:40 took off to hoot 82:55 landed
83 = alert
84 = 83 = pre
85 = 83 = pre
86 = 83 = alert 86:20 took off, supplanted + returned hooting 86:50 landed
87 = alert
88 = 87 = f
89 = 87 = f
90 = alert 90:02 flew after ♀ → 80 m 90:40 landed in the air w/ the ♀ he was hooting
91 = alert
92 = 91 = f
93 = f
94 = alert
95 = 94 = f
96 = 94 = f 96:48 took off, hooting
97 = hooting in air 97:10 landed
98 = 0 alert
99 = 0 alert
100 = 0 = alert

Grid 3

2 July

t0 = 1047

♂ melanotos 7/2/75-1

0 = f
1 = f = 0
2 = f
3 = 2 = f 3:55 flew, chasing ♂ → 70 m
4 = supplanting, hooting landed 4:15
5 = alert
6 = f
7 = f
8 = f
9 = alert 9:05 took off, hooted twice (landed 9:18)
10 = f
11 = 10 = f
12 = 10 = f

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Calidris melanotos

Grid 3

2 July (cont'd)

(♂ melanotos 7/2/75-1 cont'd)

13 = f
14 = f
15 = 14 = f
16 = f = 10
17 = 10 = alert
18 = 10 = f
19 = 10 = f
20 = f
21 = f
22 = f =
23 = f
24 = f flew 29:40 - 29:42
25 = pre
26 = 25 = pre
27 = f = 25 27:45 took off, hooting, landed 27:58 hooted over RT nest
28 = alert
29 = "
30 = rest
31 = rest = 30
32 = " = "
33 = " = "
34 = " = "
35 = " = " 35:35 took off as other ♂ hassled ♀. chased both. returned to territory, hooted. landed 35:56
36 = alert
37 = 36 = rest 37:30 took off to chase dunlin. 37:40 landed
38 = alert
39 = f 39:55 took off after ♂, parallel flight border display. landed; in flight on ground
40 = fighting 40:45 took off went to ♀; grouse display
41 = grouse
42 = feeding 42:30 still grousing at ♀ of (♀ displayed to at diff times by both ♂♂
nest PS4
43 = f
44 = flying
45 = f
46 = f
47 = 46 = f
48 = flying → 48:11 landed
49 = 36 = f
50 = alert
51 = f = 50
52 = f = 50
53 = alert
54 = f
55 = f
56 = f = 55
57 = f
58 = f
59 = alert. [♀ of PS4 chased dunlin away from nest]
60 flying after ♂, hooting

Grid 2

4 July

t_0 = 0615 ♂ melanotos 7/4/75-1

0 = f → 1 ♀
1 = 0 = f
2 = f
3 = f
4 = f 4:20 grouse call (not posture) - 4:35
5 = f
6 = f = 5 6:07 grouse call (not posture) after climbing up into mound
7 = alert = 5 7:40 - 7:46 grouse call
8 = pre = 5
9 = f
10 = 9 = f → 1 ♀
11 = f
12 = f = 11
13 = 11 = f 13:40 walked to ♀, turned began walking away while standing up straight, fanning tail with neck up + bill lowered. intense display. throat pouch hanging
14 = pre
15 = 14 = pre flew short distance
16 = ~~flying~~ alert ~~after ♀ for 4:30~~ 16:30 flew so pipkins as 3 ♂♂ went by, returned to hoot over ♀
17 gliding 17:30 landed.
18 = alert flew
19 = alert 19:40 flew to hoot
20 in air gliding 20:25 landed
21 = f
22 = alert
23 = f

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Calidris melanotos following

4 July
(cont'd)

Grid 2

(♂ melanotos 7/4/75-1 cont'd)

24 = 23 = f 23:50 grouse display call
25 = ~~alert~~ 23 = f
26 = 23 = alert 26:30 grouse call →
27 pre 27:40 took off, turned shooted - hooted 8 sec
28 = gliding 28:20 landed
29 grouse-call, alert - ran to other mound with hunched back, head withdrawn
30 = alert → 1 ♀
31 = grouse call = 30 following & throughout session
32 = grouse call → 32:25 went into grouse-di. posture
33 = Grouse display
34 = alert flock ♂♂ flying by w/ ♀ - 7/4/75-1 joined flock in chase
35 in chase 35:05 back
36 = alert
37 = 36 = alert 37:45 grouse display
38 = gr. display
39 = = gr. dis. 39:27 took off → 39:35
40 = alert → 1 ♀
41 = " = "
42 = 41 = alert 41:25 took off supplent

43 = 36 = alert
44 = " = "
45 = " = " 45:30 → hoot over ♀ 7 sec, hooted 46:15
46 = hooting
47 = f
48 = ~~alert~~
49 = gr. call = 48
50 = 48 = gr. call
51 = 48 = pre
52 = 48 = f
53 = 48 = f
54 = 48 = f
55 = gr. call
56 hooting in air 42 sec in air
57 = 36 = alert
58 = 36 = alert
59 = gr. display
60 = gr. display

6658 L